

ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY

THE NORTH-WEST FARMER

Stanley Rackham Mar 12
Box 117
LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER

STOCK-RAISER

DAIRY MAN AND

THE HOME.

Vol. 26 No. 7
Whole No. 458

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, APRIL 5, 1909.

\$1 a year
in advance.

Do you realize exactly what a telephone means to you, and at what little cost you can have an efficient service—

HAVE you ever gone carefully into the advantages of having a telephone on your farm?

Have you ever considered what help it would be to you? What money and worry it would save you?

Let us just see what it does mean to you.

When you want something from town—a new part for your binder, a particular kind of wire fencing, or any of the many things that you may want from time to time which requires a special explanation—under ordinary circumstances you have to go into town yourself and lose a half-day that could be profitably spent on your farm.

Over the telephone you can explain exactly what you want, make sure your dealer has it and then send a boy for it.

When you are ready to sell your cattle, grain, hay, etc., you stand to lose considerable money unless you know what the current prices are before you ship your produce into town. With a telephone it takes you but a moment to find out how the market stands and you can sell your

products when prices are highest.

Just think what a telephone means to you when sickness comes—getting the doctor in a hurry may mean the saving of a priceless life.

Think what it means to you to be able to call upon your neighbors for assistance in case of fire, violence or accidents.

Haven't there been times when you could save an animal that could be ill spared, if you could get a veterinarian in time?

Besides this, think what it means to your women folk—social chats that brighten the day, arranging of visits, getting up parties,—the telephone puts you in close, intimate touch with your neighbors in spite of the distance that separates your homes.

You can have this valuable service at very little cost.

But the only way to get the right service is to get the right telephone. You must have one that you can depend upon day in and day out—one that will always give you perfect service. A reliable telephone is of inestimable value—a poor telephone is worse than none.

Northern Electric apparatus and equipment is recognized as the standard of efficiency. We manufacture ninety-five per cent. of the telephone apparatus used in Canada—the kind that is in use from Halifax to Vancouver. So if you want accurate, dependable service, buy and use only Northern Electric apparatus and equipment.

The first step towards getting such a service is to write for our book "Rural Telephone Equipment" and talk it over with your neighbors.

Write us and say you are interested getting the right telephone service in your community and we will send you full particulars. Ask for Bulletin No. 1076 and we will send you detailed particulars. Write to-day.



THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

MONTREAL

Cor. Notre Dame and Guy Sts.

TORONTO

60 Front St., W.

WINNIPEG

599 Henry Ave.

VANCOUVER

424 Seymour St.

Manufacturers and suppliers of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephone and Power Plants

She Showed Him



Dairy Tubular bowls are very simple and scarcely half as heavy as others. Cleaned in three minutes

Show your husband how much work he can save you by getting a simple cream separator instead of a complicated one. **One woman did.**

Her husband took a common "bucket bowl" cream separator on trial. It had 40 to 50 pieces in the bowl. His wife said she did not want to wash all that tinware twice a day. But he said it was just a few minutes work. She had **him** wash it once, so he would see how hard it really was. **It took him almost half an hour. That set him thinking.**

Next day he took a Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator on trial. The Dairy Tubular has just one tiny, smooth, instantly removable piece, about the size and shape of a napkin ring, inside the bowl. His wife had him wash the Tubular once. It took him less than five minutes.

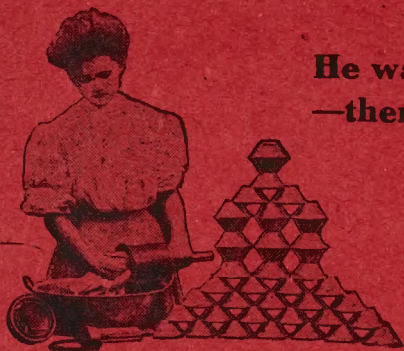
That settled it. The Tubular stayed and the "bucket bowl" machine went back. He said no fair minded man would put that needless work on his wife.

How about your wife, Mr. Man? The Sharples Tubular is the very simplest cream separator. It is also the very best and the only one of its kind. Runs easiest. Skims fastest.

Develops twice as much skimming force as others, therefore skims cleanest. Lasts a lifetime.

The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. 1908 sales were way ahead of 1907—out of sight of most, if not all, competitors combined. 1909 is proving better yet. Write for catalog No. 146.

**He washed it once
—then sent
It back**



Wife and Time-killing "Bucket Bowls."



Tubular bowls hang from a single, frictionless, ball bearing. This bearing, and the simple gears that drive the machine, are all enclosed in the head of the Tubular. They are dust proof and self oiling. Tubulars run so lightly that the medium sizes can be turned by one who is sitting.

The Sharples Separator Co.

Toronto, Can.

Winnipeg, Can.

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VETERINARY

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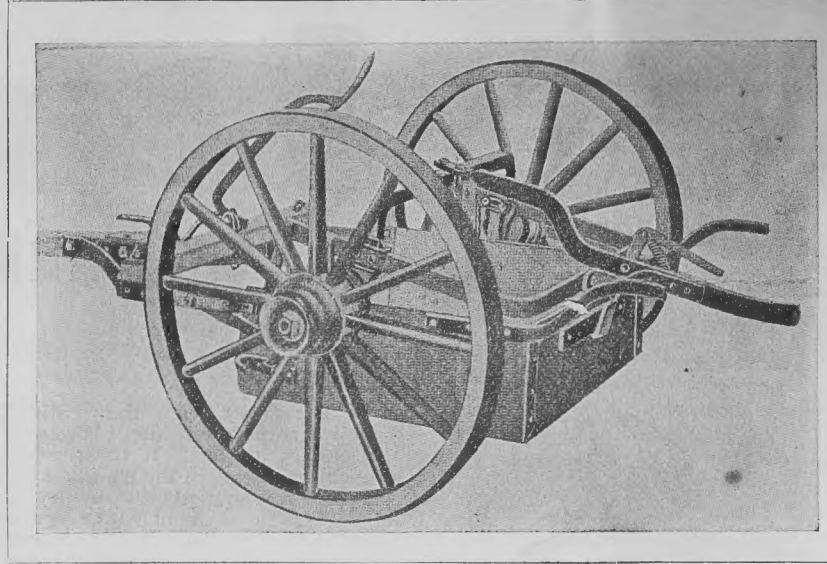
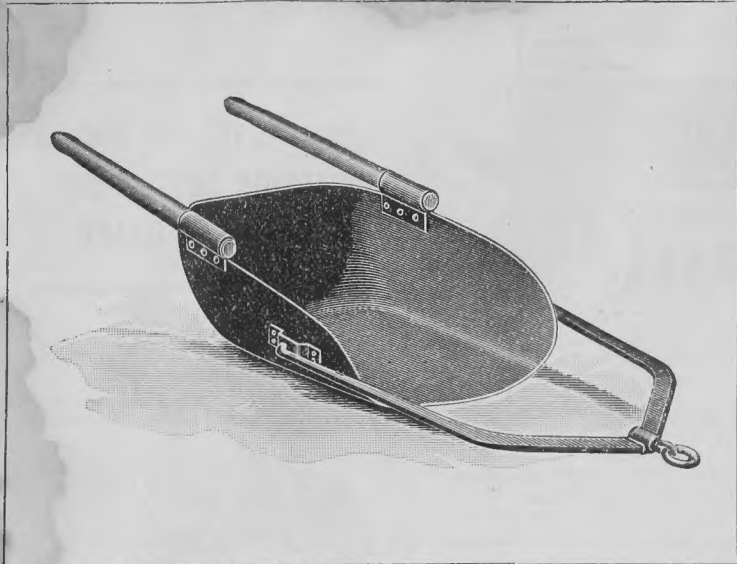
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We call your attention to the advertisement on page 393 of this issue of the McCollum Lumber Co., of this city. They are selling lumber and other building material direct to consumers and make shipments direct from the mills. They are being bitterly assailed by the retail lumber dealers throughout the country, but a reasonable amount of competition in lumber is better for the farming interests, and in the long run better for the retail dealers themselves, and we suggest that the consumers of lumber should communicate with this company.

Owing to a recent ruling of the Canadian government, enforcing duty on all printed matter mailed direct through from over the border. The J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., of Chicopee Falls, Mass., now mail from Montreal all their booklets, catalogues, copies of "Guns and Gunning," etc., going to Canadian addresses. This, of course, causes some delay but we assure all our readers that this company will in every instance forward any literature requested just as promptly as possible. But please allow an extra day or two for it to arrive.

Probably the most complete poultry supply catalog we have yet received has come from Fletcher Bradley Esq., 117 McDonald St., Ottawa, the Canadian agent for W. Tamlin, Twickenham, London, Eng. It gives a very full description of the construction and operation of this famous line of incubators, which have triumphed in many important competitions in England. Beside incubators, however, all manner of poultry supplies are listed. An attractive feature is the illustrations and descriptions of poultry farms where Tamlin's incubators are used. If you need poultry supplies you would do well to get this catalog.

SCRAPERS



All municipalities are interested in Scrapers at this time of the year. You, either as a Taxpayer or Councillor, are anxious to secure the **best** Scrapers for your roads, at a moderate price.

The "Imperial" and "Dominion" Slush and Wheel Scrapers are well known throughout the West. They have been used by nearly every Local Improvement District with excellent results.

We want the opportunity to quote you our prices again this year—delivered at your station—and want you to write us **to-day** for descriptive matter.

Do not let this opportunity go by.

The Stewart-Nelson Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

MENTION NAME OF YOUR STATION IN WRITING

LISTEN !

Send for our catalogue
Low Prices and how we are
able to make them.

In getting up this catalogue we have endeavored to put before you our goods in such a way as to convince you that not only are the prices extremely low but also that we take into consideration the matter of high quality. Our only representative is the mail.



LISTEN !

Our position enables us to give, no matter where you live in the West, absolutely the Wholesale prices on lumber delivered at your station.

Fence Posts in car lots only.

Canada's Leading Mail Order Lumber House is at your disposal. Send us your order and be convinced that we can save you dollars on your building.

CUT OUT, MARK AND MAIL US.

Gentlemen :—

I am interested in the article indicated by check mark X and would like to have you send me your prices.

Date.....
(N.W.F.)

NAME.....

TOWN.....

RAILROAD STATION.....

NAME OF RAILROAD.....

British Col. Fir Lumber
British Col. Cedar Lumber.....
Spruce Lumber.....
Pine Lumber.....
Tamarac Plank.....
White Poplar Lumber.....
Rough Lumber, Mixed.....
Hardwood Lumber.....

Building Paper.....
Roofing.....
Lime.....
Cement.....
Plaster.....
Brick.....
Paints.....
Glass.....

Cedar Shingles No. IXXX
Lath.....
Windows and Doors.....
Mouldings and Trimmings.....
Interior Hardwood Finish.....
Storm Sash.....
Screen Windows and Doors.....
Fence Pickets.....

Cedar Fence Posts.....
Cedar Poles.....
Tamarac Piling.....
Sawdust, carload only.....
Lunt-Moss Water System.....
Maple Flooring.....
School Seats.....
Metal Shingles.....

Drain Pipe.....
Corrugated Iron.....
Steel Ceiling.....
Rock Faced Siding.....
Compo Board.....
Shingle Stain.....
Eaves Trough.....

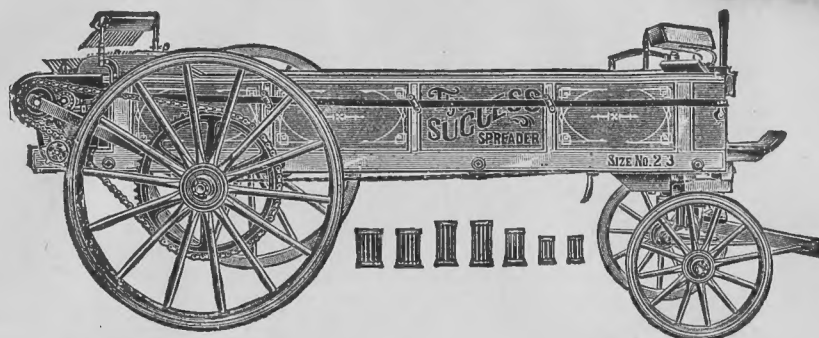
LAKE LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED,

Winnipeg, Man.

The Light Draft Success Manure Spreader

TAKES ANOTHER STEP IN ADVANCE

FRAME MADE ENTIRELY
OF HARD WOOD—
NOT PINE



SEVEN SETS OF ROLLER
BEARINGS SETTLE THE
MATTER OF DRAFT



"My Boss has the Success Spreader"

For many years the "SUCCESS" has been considered the typical manure spreader. It was first in the field. It had choice of necessary features. It tested and proved and patented for its own exclusive use all of the worthiest devices. And now it takes another step—a most important step—in advance of all other spreaders.

By its equipment with seven sets of roller-bearings—one set in each wheel, one at each end of spreading cylinder and one in cylinder driving mechanism—there is no question but that the Success

Runs a Horse Lighter than any other Spreader

All 1909 "SUCCESS SPREADERS" will be equipped with these roller bearings. It is a feature we have been working on for years and its value to spreader users cannot be over-estimated. The cold-rolled steel roller-bearings at the same time

Save the Horses and Save the Machine

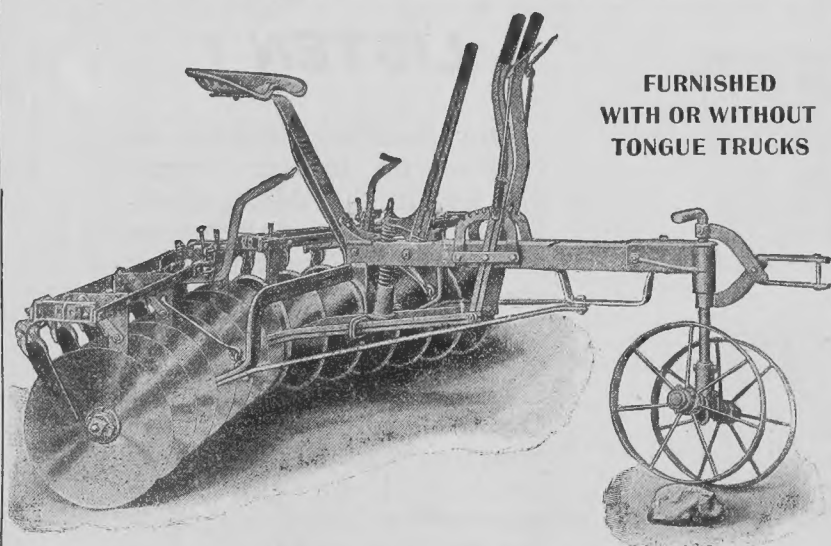
The roller bearings do away with all friction and wear in the working parts; they lessen the shocks and strains from driving over rough, uneven ground; the entire machinery runs with less power, consequently with less breakage; they cause the Spreader to run almost as smoothly and evenly as a stationary machine.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE



"My Boss has the other Fellers"

Deere Model B Disc Harrow



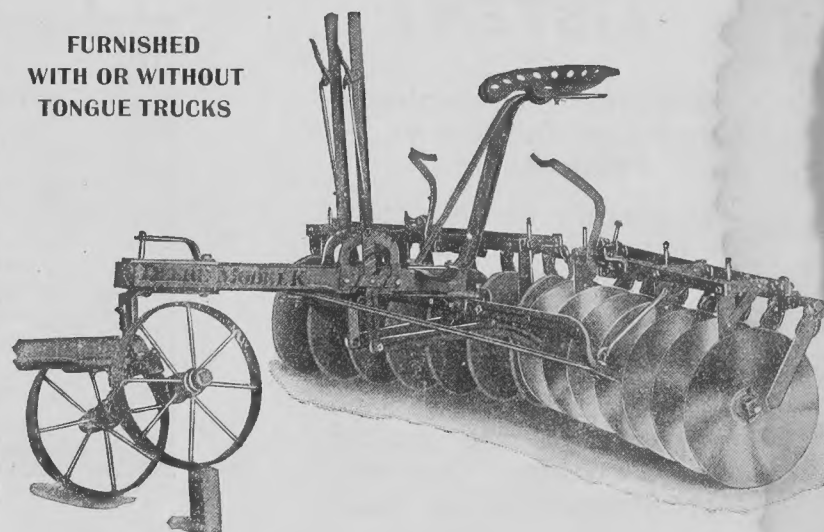
FURNISHED
WITH OR WITHOUT
TONGUE TRUCKS

It is the Only Real Flexible Harrow

PROGRESSIVE Farmers know how much more satisfactory our Model "B" Disc Harrow does its work of pulverizing the soil evenly—without skinning rough places in the "middle"—because our Third Lever with Spring Pressure Yoke and controlled draw bars, enables you to govern your discs. They can't push up in centre, as with ordinary machines. You pull the lever and it locks automatically with discs working through dead furrows or over ridges always cultivating thoroughly. Special features besides superior malleable iron parts and extra durable construction, are: Easy Double-Spring Seat—High Frame out of dust—Adjustable Disc Scrapers—Lighter Draft, etc.

Write for Catalogue.

Deere Model K Disc Harrow



FURNISHED
WITH OR WITHOUT
TONGUE TRUCKS

A STRONG substantial two-lever harrow, slightly lighter than Model "B," but having many of its points of superiority. The Frame is made from a single piece of heavy steel. The frame bars, crosstrees and braces are all steel, very securely riveted and bolted together.

The Scrapers are of the improved oscillating style, and can be easily removed or replaced. Hard maple oil-soaked bearings are used on this harrow. Disc Blades are made of the very best quality steel, thoroughly polished and sharpened. Double Angling Levers on this harrow ensure a convenient machine for lapping lands and for hillside work.

Write for Catalogue.

Both of the above styles of Disc Harrows are excellent Tools to pull behind a John Deere Engine Gang

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

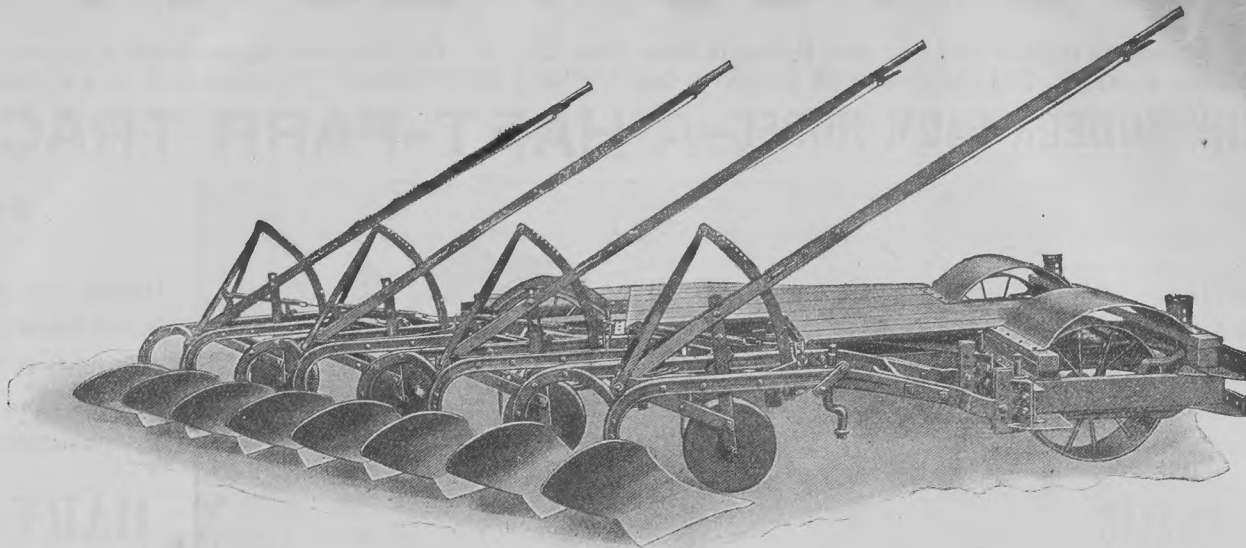
WINNIPEG
CALGARY

REGINA

EDMONTON

JOHN DEERE BIG ENGINE GANG

4, 6, 8, 10, 12 or 14 Bottoms furnished Complete Ready to Hitch to Any Traction Engine. No Extras to Buy.



Note Wheel Housings and Platform. Wheels are accessible without removing either.

Engine Plowing Economical.

It is by far the cheapest method where conditions are at all favorable. There are several reasons why. It costs less to operate an engine than it does to keep enough horses to do an equal amount of work and it is not eating its head off when idle. Any engine can be kept going all the time without resting, no matter how hard the work or hot the day. This means that more work can be done with an engine plow than with an equal number of horse-drawn bottoms. It requires only two men to operate engine and plow—if the Plow is a John Deere Big Engine Gang—while there must be a man for every team and plow when horse power is used. This is an important saving, because good help is expensive and hard to find. The cost per acre therefore is much less for the engine gang than for the horse-drawn plow—and it costs less with a John Deere Big Engine Gang than any other.

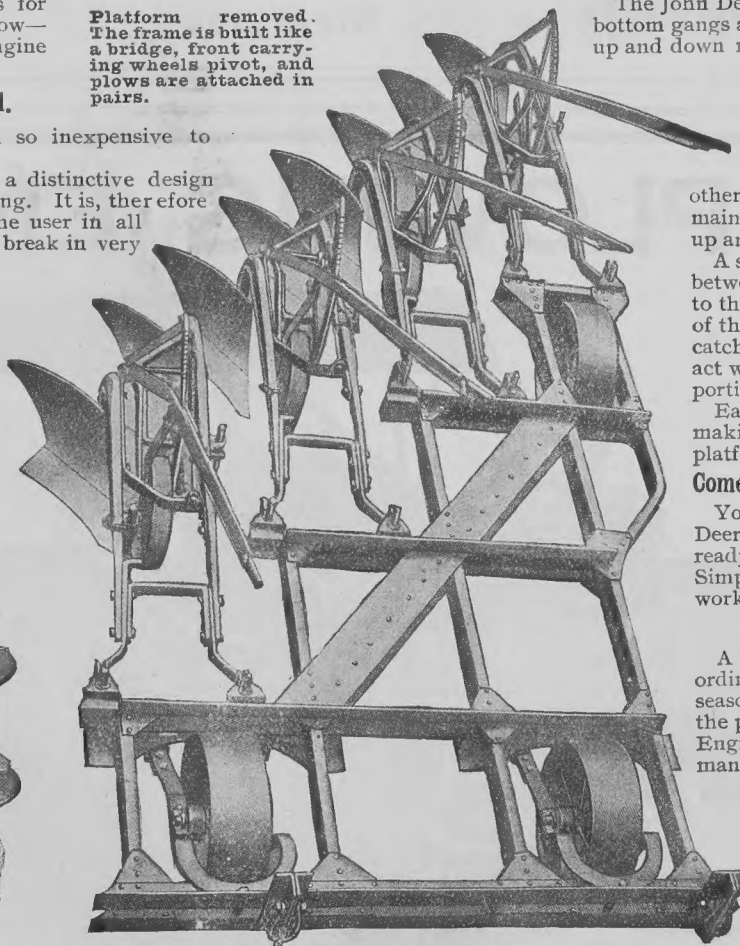
Why the Big Engine Gang is Economical.

Because it is so nearly indestructible and so inexpensive to operate.

To begin with, the Big Engine Gang has a distinctive design which meets the requirements of engine plowing. It is, therefore very durable and efficient. It will stay by the user in all kinds of plowing. In fact, the shares seldom break in very stony ground—a source of considerable trouble and expense with ordinary engine plows. Many users have plowed several hundred acres of land literally filled with stones without breaking a single share. This could not be done even with a horse-drawn plow. The fact is, land can be plowed with a John Deere Big Engine Gang that is clearly impossible to work with the ordinary type of plow.

A neat plank platform covers the steel frame so the fireman can step down at any time and lift the plows. One man can handle the entire gang easily. Time, labor and money are all saved with a Big Engine Gang.

Platform removed. The frame is built like a bridge, front carrying wheels pivot, and plows are attached in pairs.



Every farmer or engine owner who has use for such a plow should investigate. Write for our illustrated booklets.

If you are considering the purchase of an Engine Plow, write us for complete information—ITS FREE.

Frame Built Like a Bridge Carried On Wheels.

Look at the lower illustration and note the bridge-like construction of the frame. It is built of strong steel beams well braced and rivetted together so no amount of plowing strain will pull them apart. Note also the general shape of this frame and that the weight is evenly distributed on three wide-tired carrying wheels.

The entire gang can be turned shorter than a traction engine without causing the wheels to skid, or subjecting the frame to any undue side strain.

Plows Attached in Pairs—One Lever and Gauge Wheel for Each Pair.

Two bottoms run steadier than one and require only half as many levers to handle, but are less affected by surface irregularities than three or more.

The John Deere Big Engine Gang is composed of two-bottom gangs attached to the frame so they have a free up and down movement.

Therefore surface irregularities or stony, trashy ground does not affect the uniform quality of the work. The gang as a whole conforms to the surface of the ground while each individual gang will pass over stones or other obstructions without disturbing the remaining ones. The plows will not dip, but rise up and pass obstructions without injury.

A solid cast gauge wheel, 16 in. high, runs between each pair of beams and acts as a guide to the depth of the plowing. The smooth side of the wheel is next to the plow, so does not catch or hold trash. These gauge wheels also act with the levers in raising the bottoms, supporting the latter when being transported.

Each lever therefore controls a pair of plows making it easy for one man to walk along the platform and handle all the bottoms.

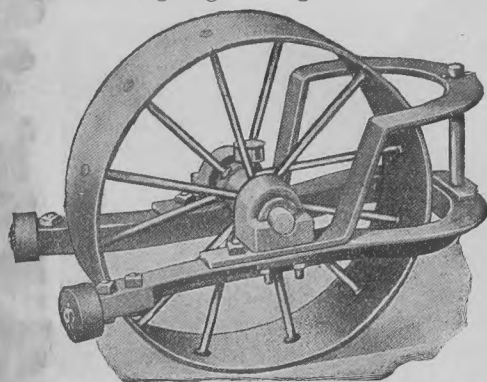
Comes Complete Ready to Hitch to Any Engine.

You don't have to buy any extras with a John Deere Big Engine Gang. It comes complete ready to hitch to any style of traction engine. Simply couple up to your engine and go to work.

Do You Own a Traction Engine?

A traction engine is a big investment and ordinarily is used only a very short time each season. Many owners could more than double the profits from their engines by getting a Big Engine Gang and doing custom plowing. In many localities there is ample opportunity for such work and a little good soliciting will get it. Convince the farmer that you can do his work quicker and more cheaply than he can do it himself and he will be just as ready to accept the service and pay for it as he is to have his threshing done.

Remember that the John Deere Big Engine Gang is the best and most economical engine plow made.



The two front wheels are pivoted and always revolve in the direction in which the frame is moving. Each wheel has a little frame of its own with a long pivot coupling in front and two rollers at the rear which move back and forth freely under the main frame.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

CALGARY

EDMONTON

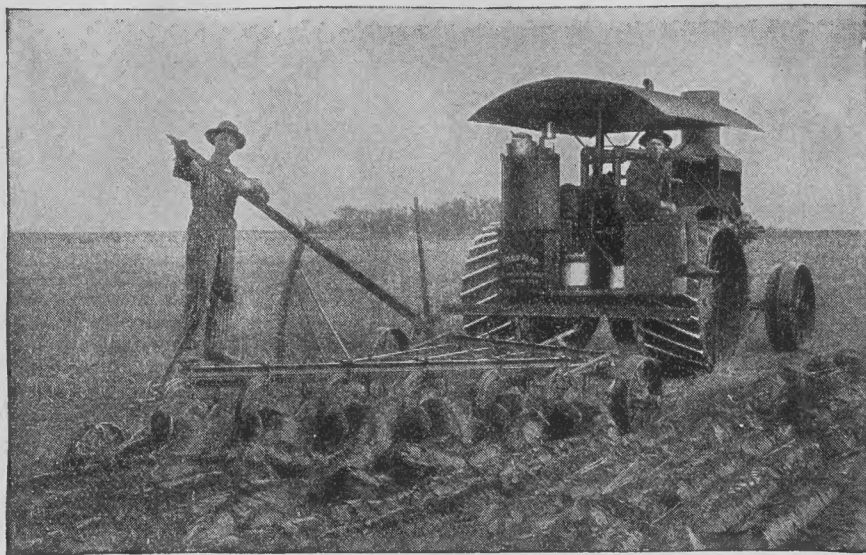
STOP A MINUTE! DO YOU PLOW?

Did you ever get down to figures and find the Revenue from your Crop? Did you ever figure what a 50 per cent greater acreage would have meant? Did you ever wish you were farming on a larger Scale? You can do it at a moderate expense.

WITH THE MODERN FARM HORSE—A HART-PARR TRACTOR

The above percentage of increase added to your revenue would have made at least a good large first payment on a

**HART-PARR
ENGINE**



Unless you ask, you will never know how easy and profitable it is to farm on modern and up-to-date principles with a

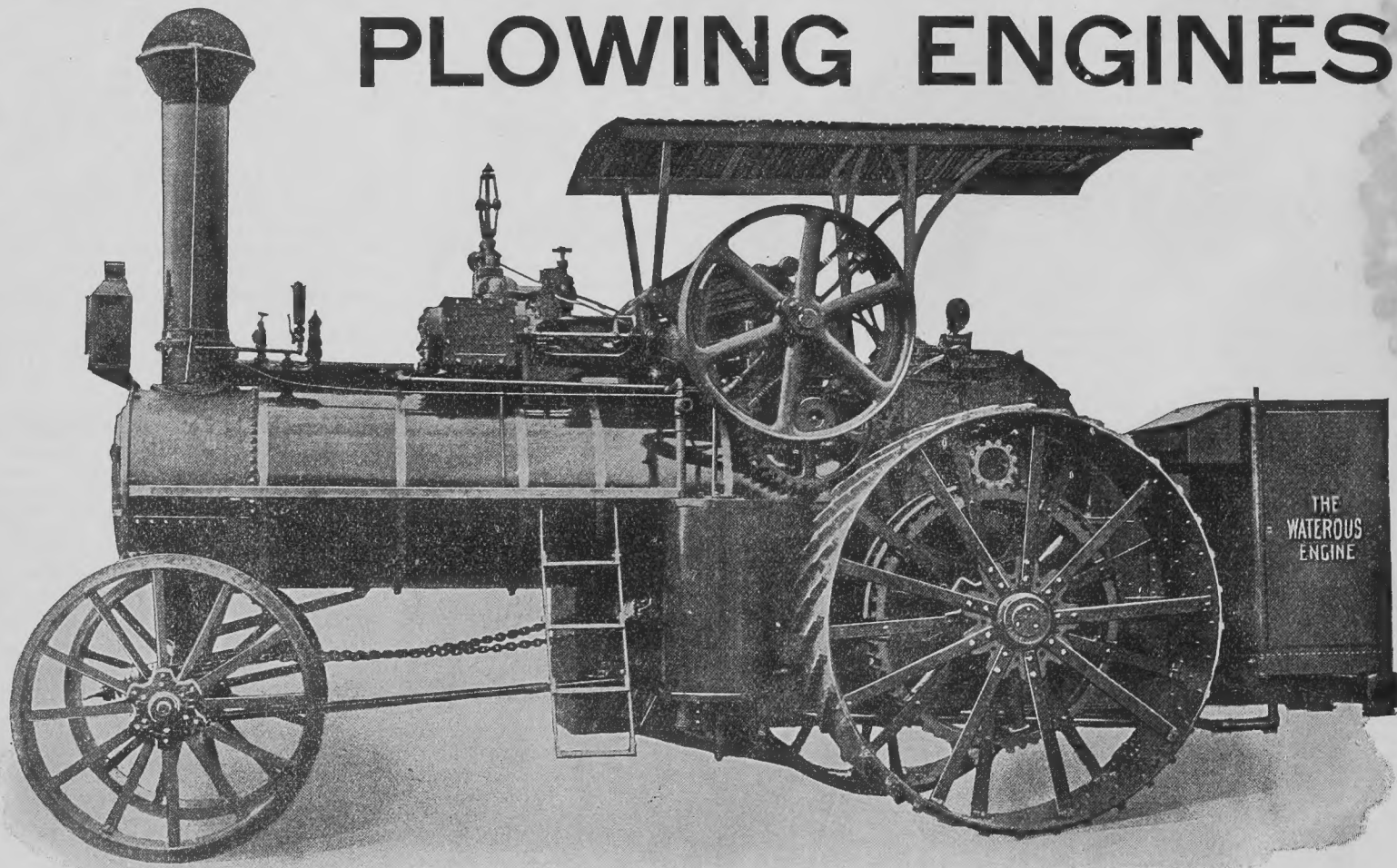
**HART-PARR
TRACTOR**

Built in 3 sizes. Will fit farms large or small. Ask us to tell you all these things, and show you how easy it is to buy on our terms. Our Catalogue is free for the asking.

Hart-Parr Company, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
Manitoba

The CHAPIN CO.,
Calgary, Alta.
Agents for Alberta.

PLOWING ENGINES



Waterous 30 H.P. Steam Plowing Engine for immediate shipment.

We also have in stock two Second-Hand 30 H.P. Plowing Engines thoroughly repaired—practically as good as new, with Cockshutt Gang Plows. Write us if you want a bargain in a second hand traction or plow engine. Threshers, Feeders or Baggers thoroughly repaired. We are cleaning out our second hand goods at cut prices to make room for new goods.

Waterous Engine Works Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

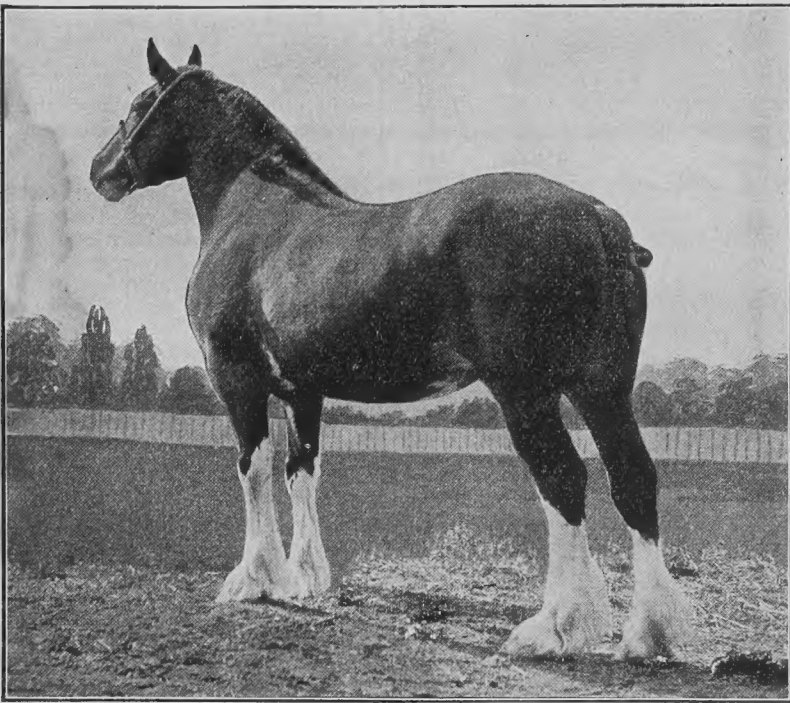
The Saskatchewan Fat Stock and Horse Show.

Once again we are pleased to record the annual fat stock and horse show which was held in Regina from March 23 to 26. We desire to be conservative and consistent in our report, but could not do the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association, under whose auspices the show was held, justice without stating that it was the best winter show ever held in Saskatchewan, and in some departments as good as or better than any other event of a like nature in the whole Dominion.

The Saskatchewan breeders have a splendid place at which to hold their winter shows. New buildings have been added since last year and provision made for warming the main exhibi-

tion pavilion. Regina always gives the farmers and stockmen a whole-hearted welcome so that it is a pleasure to attend such gatherings in Saskatchewan's capital city. The entire programme, both day and night, was replete with interesting and instructive events and the attendance during the four days of the fair was most satisfactory.

exhibited at Brandon, so comparisons cannot be made on that score but Brandon had a larger showing of stallions and, as a whole, a better showing. The mare classes were the great feature of the Saskatchewan spring show and it was most interesting to note the large number of local men, within a radius of 25 or 30 miles of Regina, that were exhibiting. The Regina district cannot be beaten by any section of western Canada when it comes to breeding horses, and the class of men from that district who are in the importing business are generally known for the high quality of animals which they bring over. There were only a few Percherons shown, a solitary Belgian, and a few



EVA'S GEM. Owned by R. H. Taber, Condie, Sask.
Champion Clydesdale female at Saskatchewan Spring Show and a mare that has never been beaten in her entire show ring career.

tion pavilion. Regina always gives the farmers and stockmen a whole-hearted welcome so that it is a pleasure to attend such gatherings in Saskatchewan's capital city. The entire programme, both day and night, was replete with interesting and instructive events and the attendance during the four days of the fair was most satisfactory.

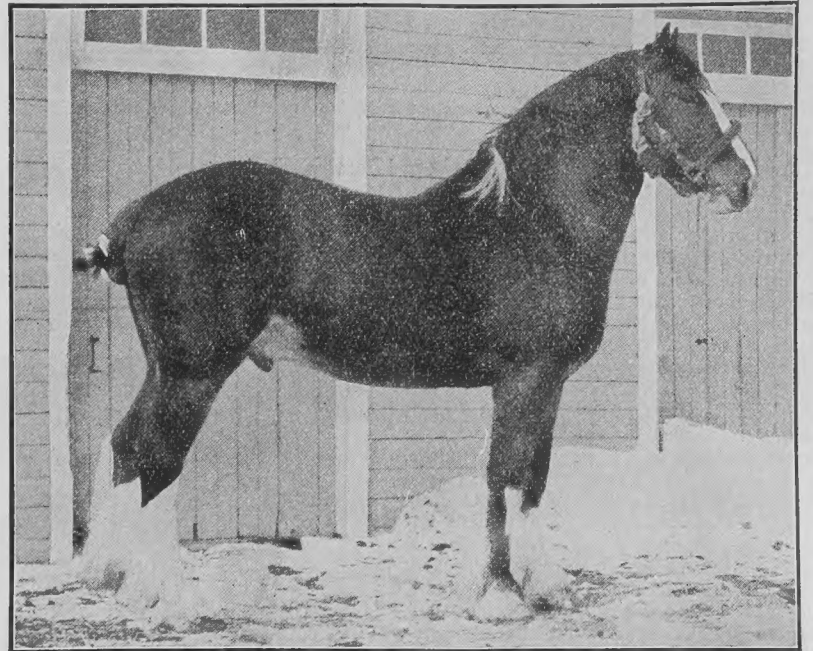
THE HORSE SHOW.

The character of the horse show may best be appreciated when it is understood that champion and first prize animals at Chicago and Toronto were here beaten in their respective classes, and in some cases by home bred entries. Improvement in the stallion classes was perhaps not so marked as in the mare classes. It was remarked on all sides by men entirely capable of expressing an opinion that it was the best display of mares ever seen in the West. The mare classes were uniformly good and there were a large number of outstanding stallions as well. There were no mares

Thoroughbreds and Hackneys. Thos. McMillan, Seaforth, Ont., judged the Clydesdales while W. J. Rutherford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, judged the Percherons and light horses.

CLYDESDALES.

As at every other western show, the Clydesdale breed occupied the place of preeminence at the Regina fair. While other breeds are gaining favor, the Clyde has a hold upon the men of the West, and the men of the West have a faith in the Clyde that will make it all but impossible for any other breed to gain the ascendancy in this country. Brandon prize winners were defeated by horses that showed against them at the Manitoba Winter Fair, and International and Toronto champions were not considered good enough to take the lead over entries of Saskatchewan breeders. It was somewhat difficult to follow the type which the judge had in mind, but the competition was so strong that it



DUKE OF BARCHESKIE,
Champion Clydesdale Stallion, Saskatchewan Spring Horse Show, exhibited by A. and G. Mutch, Lumsden, and sold to Jno. H. Douglas, Swan River, Man.

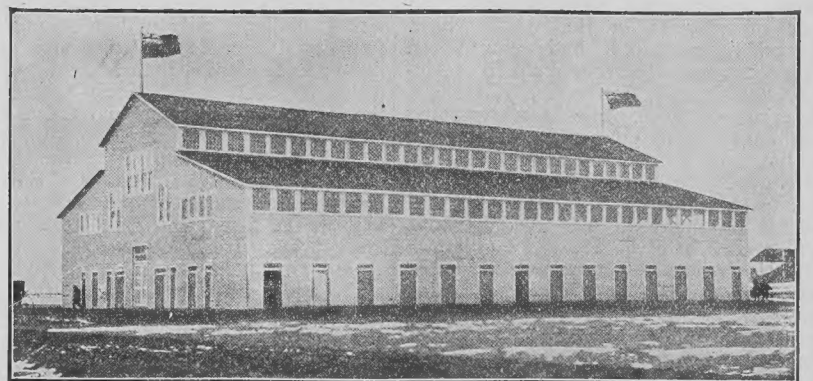
was no disgrace to lose, and with so much at stake, it is doubtful if any judge could have placed the entries with satisfaction to all concerned. The principle exhibitors were Mutch Bros., Lumsden; Traynor Bros., Condie; W. H. Bryce, Arcola; R. H. Taber, Condie; Robt. Sinton, Regina; John Graham, Carberry; and P. M. Brett & Sons, Balgonie. Graham's exhibit was a different one from that shown at Brandon, his entries being made up almost entirely of a shipment of stallions received only a few days before the opening of the show and consequently not in the best of condition for exhibiting.

Considerable interest centered around the placing of the class of aged stallions in view of the fact that three of the horses were in the same class at the Brandon show under different judges. Nine stallions comprised the class with Traynor's Black Ivory and Mutch's Baron Cedric at the top and in the same order as they were placed at Brandon. The Traynor horse is an exceptionally fine animal possessing scale, action, and quality in a very superior degree. As has been pointed out before, the only possible objection to the Mutch horse is his size, being a trifle small to sire the highest priced drafters that the markets of that class of animals call for. Standing next to Baron Cedric was Florist, exhibited by W. T. Ward, Grenfell.

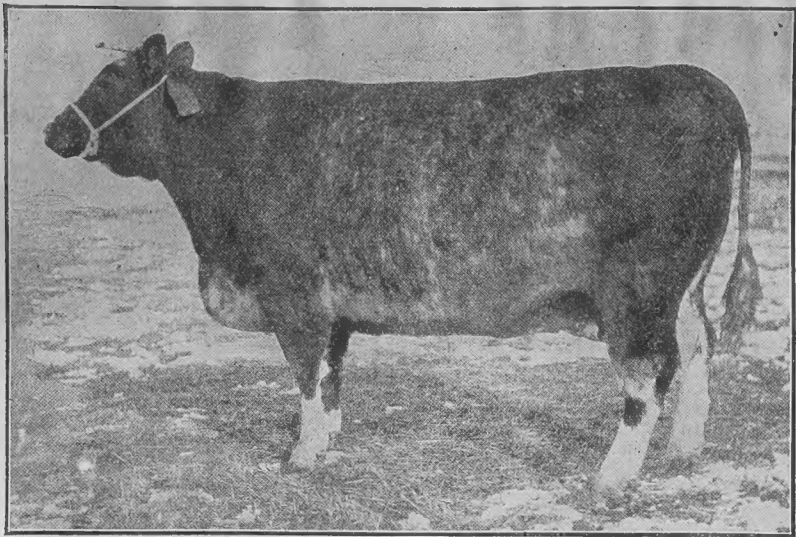
Hugh Gilmour, of Pasqua, secured fourth on Magic, and Graham was awarded fifth honors on a serviceable type of horse just imported from Scotland. Gold Medal, owned by Peter Horne, Regina, stood sixth in line. Gold Medal stood second last year, but was not in the best of show ring condition this year.

The junior class of aged stallions, including those foaled previous to January 1, 1906, was a good one. Bryce's Baron of Arcola headed the list with perfect grace. There was the strongest kind of competition for second and third place between Traynor's Baron Cedarstrom and Sinton's Baron Bolton. Either animal could have been placed second with good reasons for same. Baron Cedarstrom showed excellent feet and legs with perhaps slightly more quality than the Sinton horse, which was the better of the two in body. The blue ribbon went to Baron Cedarstrom and the white to Baron Bolton. Sinton also won fourth honors on Baron Handsome, with Mutch's Lord Middleton standing fifth. This latter horse was placed third in a strong class at Brandon. There were eleven entries in this class including some very valuable horses that failed of placing.

Duke of Barcheskie, owned by A. and G. Mutch, was an outstanding winner in the class for stallions foaled in 1906.



Home of the Saskatchewan Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show. Main Exhibition Building.



URY OF CASTLEAVERY 7TH.
Champion pure bred Shorthorn female, Saskatchewan Fat Stock Show. Owned by P. M. Bredt & Sons, Balgonie.

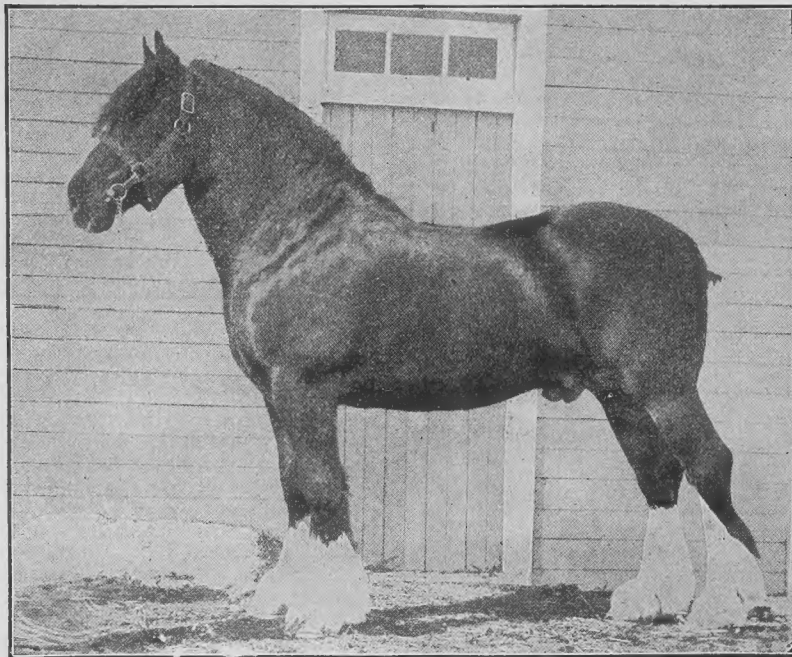
The Duke occupied a similar position at Brandon and is thoroughly entitled to the honor. The class was somewhat mixed in type and hard to place. Baron Charmer, owned by Traynor Bros., a horse in some respects similar to the Mutch horse, was placed second. He possessed scale but was off in conformation and action and would have been placed farther down by many. The third prize horse, Tarbroch Cedric, also owned by Traynor Bros., was a favorite with many. He was a thick, blocky roan with good action. J. E. Martin, Condie, showed the fourth prize winner in Baron McBean, a black fellow with thick loin, smooth legs, but perhaps a trifle short in body. There were nine entries in the class and some good animals were sent to the barn that would have been placed higher by some judges. A. and G. Mutch showed Hugo McCammon; Sinton showed Baron Curzon and Free Pass; and John Graham showed Count Everest, that won third in his class at Brandon, and an entry from his recent importation.

The Brandon reserve champion, Revelanta's Heir, owned by Bryce, of Arcola, was also a winner in this show, beating Traynor Bros.' entry, Humespun, first in class and champion American bred stallion at the 1908 International show at Chicago. Revelanta's Heir possesses greater scale than does Humespun, which latter is an animal of good quality. Mutch's Oak Leaf was placed third. He is not so smooth as the first two, but is a nice goer. There were seven horses in this ring.

1908 foals were also seven in number. J. E. Martin, of Condie, was given first prize on Baron's Headlight, a Black Guide colt; P. M. Bredt & Sons, Balgonie, won second place on Baron of Edenwold, a Baron's Gem colt; and third honors went to R. H. Miller, Lumsden, who exhibited Silver King by King's Way. The other exhibitors in this class were Peter Horne and Traynor Bros.

That which was without doubt the best class of broad mares ever shown in Regina was composed of Taber's Eva's Gem, Bredt's Irene, Taber's Baron's Sunbeam, Traynor Bros.' Mayoress, Beauty MacQueen, owned by Hugh Gilmour, Pasqua, and Nanny Wilson, owned by R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon. The first four were placed in the order named and are outstanding winners. This placing called for an explanation by the judge and created more enthusiasm and aroused more interest than any other class in the whole show. Ringside spectators had picked on Mayoress, recently brought up from Mc-Lay Bros.' stud, Janesville, Wisconsin, by Traynor Bros. She is a strapping big female, 2100 pounds in weight and at the same time an animal of considerable quality and a good mover. She is an International winner and was expected by many to win in this show. The record of Eva's Gem is familiar to all our readers. She showed in her usual good form and was sent to the head of the line on account of her exceptionally fine quality and good action. Bredt's mare, Irene, was practically as good a mover as Eva's Gem, she is smooth, drafty, but not quite so stylish.

Baron's Sunbeam, of course, is also a mare of quality, but the smallest of the four winners. In placing the Traynor mare fourth, a serious break in type was the result, this break being justified in the mind of the judge by the superior quality of the other three entries. The mare Mayoress is undoubtedly a fine



BLACK IVORY (imp)—(7103)
First prize aged Clydesdale stallion Saskatchewan Horse Show, exhibited by Traynor Bros., Condie, and recently sold to Jno. Perdue, Souris, Man.

specimen of the heavy draft type, but she is not sufficiently heavy in the barrel to be placed at the top the only other logical place for her. This class was so difficult of placing that, before giving his decision, Mr. McMillan called Prof. Rutherford into the ring.

In the class for yield mare, four years or over, Taber won first on Bell Rose, the 1908 champion at Toronto Exhibition, recently purchased by Mr. Taber from the stud of the Graham & Renfrew Co., and second on Baron's Lassie, a Baron's Gem colt. Bredt won third on Black Diamond. This was a good class but not so difficult of placing as was the first lot of mares. There were only three entries.

Mutches, Taber, and Traynor Bros. held the floor in the class for mares foaled in 1906. Traynor Bros.' entry was Ladylike, a filly with a strong International record but being somewhat lighter in the barrel than Mutches' Glasnick Baroness and Taber's Queen of the Waves, which were two animals of similar type, drafty and smooth, and placed first and second in the order named. Glasnick Baroness is a Baron's Pride colt. Queen of the Waves was first in the 3-year old class at Toronto last spring. Irene Osgood, owned by A. and G. Mutch, was given fourth place and the fifth entry was Bishopton Queen, exhibited by R. H. Taber. This mare stood second to Queen of the Waves at Toronto.

Yearling fillies consisted of 6 entries, first prize going to Traynor Bros. on

Royal Gen, a filly of their own raising by Baron's Gem. Mutches won second on Ingleston Beauty, with Traynor Bros. again in third place, on Mona's Queen, a filly of good substance imported by Mutch Bros.

There were just enough filly foals to take the prizes. First place went to A. and G. Mutch on Sturdy Rose, second to S. McArthur, Pasqua, on Lorna Doone, and third to T. B. Linnell, Summerberry, on Prospect Bell.

Taber was the single exhibitor in the class for draft team in harness, mares or geldings, and was awarded first place on his two first prize mares.

Last year the King's Hotel offered a \$100 cup for the best three Clydesdales, male or female, any age, owned by one man and the get of one sire, to be competed for annually and to become the property of the exhibitor winning it three times. It was won last year by Taber and likewise again this year. There were two entries: Mutch's exhibited Baron Cedric, Duke of Barcheskie, and Glasnick Baroness, all sired by Baron's Pride and all first prize winners in their respective classes. Taber showed Eva's Gem, Baron's Sunbeam, and Baron's Lassie, all sired by Baron's Gem by Baron's Pride, and being first, second and third prize winners in their respective classes. This was a most difficult class to place and Prof. Rutherford was again called into the ring.

toba Winter Fair. Baron's Head Light, owned by J. E. Martin, Condie, was awarded the Canada bred championship. For champion mare Eva's Gem was picked in both the Canada bred and the open classes.

PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS.

There was only a small showing of Percherons, the exhibitors being Dr. Henderson, Carberry; Robt. Sinton, Regina; W. E. and R. C. Upper, North Portal; and W. C. Swanston, Pense. Dr. Henderson showed a good type of Belgian which was awarded a blue ribbon. Upper won first in the aged Percheron class on Robosse, last year's champion; W. C. Swanston second on Doctun; and Sinton third on Doreur. In the mare class, Uppers won first and second on Prairie Queen and Lucy, respectively. In the class for stallions foaled after 1906, Uppers were awarded first prize on a splendid type of Percheron, Abo, just recently brought up from the States. Dr. Henderson, of Carberry, took second prize in this class with his Belgian, and third with a Percheron.

THOROUGHBRED AND HACKNEY.

Uppers won first on Ethel Barrymore, with Jas. Dale, Qu'Appelle, second in the class for Thoroughbred mares foaled after Jan 1, 1906. Dale won first and second for Thoroughbred brood mare.

The awards for Hackney stallions went to R. H. Taber, Condie, on Capman Thorp; R. H. Miller, Lumsden, on Prince Lawrence; E. B. Armstrong, Grenfell, on York Cadet; and Cockshutt Plow Co., Regina, on Polar Star, respectively. Taber also won first in the class for brood mare on Emerald with Bredt & Sons, Balgonie, second on Purity.

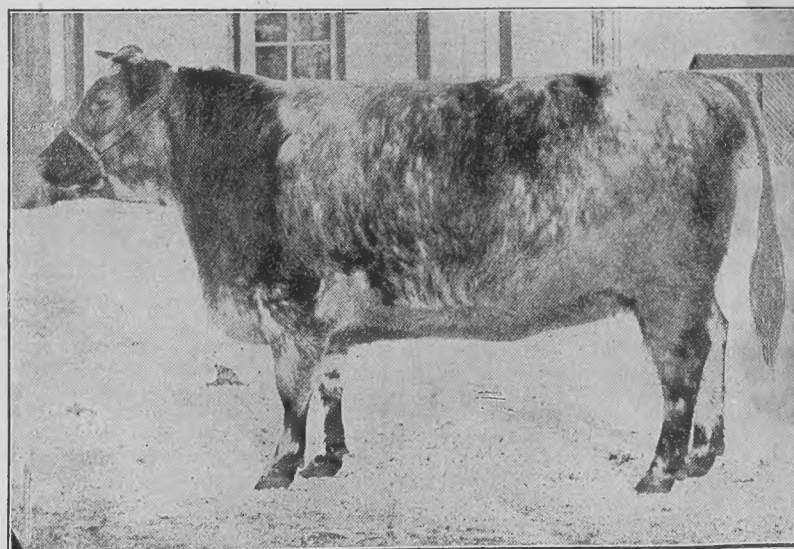
THE CATTLE SHOW.

Saskatchewan is, in many minds, thought of as a province containing the pick of the horses of the West with only a second thought given to her pure bred cattle interests. While the horse department was the great feature of the grain province's winter fair, the cattle exhibits were entirely worthy and made a most interesting complement to the rounding out of the show. Shorthorns were by far the strongest, being, in fact, the principal part of the cattle show. There were only a few Herefords and Angus shown, and the quality was none too good. Prof. W. H. Peters, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, did the judging of all the cattle classes to the satisfaction of both exhibitors and visitors.

SHORTHORNS.

The showing of Shorthorns was most commendable and there was a decided improvement in the quality of the animals shown over that of former shows. P. M. Bredt & Sons, Balgonie; Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood; Jas. M. Douglas & Sons, Tantallon; and R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, were the principal exhibitors. The classes were judged in the following order:

Steer or female, calved in 1906—Two entries constituted this class. Bredt ex-



BELVEDERE LILY 9TH.
First prize 2-year old Shorthorn heifer, Saskatchewan Fat Stock Show, property of Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood.

hibited Meadow Girl, recently brought up from the East, and Kinnon showed Belvedere Lily 9th, bought from Van Horne at the Manitoba Winter Fair. These two made a strong class. Bredt's heifer is a fine quality animal of beautiful type, but lacking in the condition as shown by Belvedere Lily 9th, which latter was given first place. Kinnon's entry was a beautifully finished beast. She won the blue ribbon at Brandon.

Steer or female, calved in 1907.—S. x heifers made up this class. Douglas was awarded first prize on Golden Primrose, a well conditioned animal with great constitution but lacking perhaps somewhat in type as compared with Bredt's entry, Golden Twinkle, which won second honors. Douglas also took third on Lady Snow, Kinnon fourth on English Lady 34th, and Caswell fifth on Sylvan Star.

Steer or female, calved in 1908.—Kinnon, C. W. Boulding, Foxleigh, and Douglas won in the order named in this class on Sittyton Bessie, Foxleigh Rose, and Twinkling Star, respectively. The third prize heifer was a pleasing looking animal but lacking sufficient strength of body to go higher. The first two were of similar type, rather deep and broad, but both should have been in better condition.

Female, calved previous to 1906.—P. M. Bredt's splendid nine year old Ury of Castleavery came out in this class. She was the only one for first place and is a remarkably well balanced and smooth aged cow. She is big, wide and deep, having exceptional sirloin cuts. Kinnon's Bessie Bell was also the proper animal for second place. The third and fourth winners were difficult to place on account of their difference in type. The final decision was in favor of White Beauty, owned by Ritcheson Johnson, Radisson, for third and Caswell's Fairy Princess fourth.

Championship.—Ury of Castleavery and Belvedere Lily 9th were the two serious competitors for championship honors. The older cow was so smooth and strong in sirloin that the judge placed her over the younger heifer. Belvedere Lily 9th is slightly undersized.

HEREFORDS.

Three entries, two steers and a heifer, owned by Thos. Elliott, Regina, made up the Hereford show. First, second and third prizes were awarded.

POLLED ANGUS.

The Angus show was little larger than the Hereford, five entries constituting the entire exhibit. S. E. Armstrong, of Lumsden, showed the first prize cow, and also won third in the class for steer or female calved in 1906. Browne Bros., of Ellsboro, won first and second in this latter class. The championship also went to Browne Bros. M. I. Colton, of Tregarva, had an entry in the Angus class.

GRADE STEERS.

Next to the pure bred Shorthorn class, the grade steers attracted the most attention. Twelve head were lined up for the judge's decision in the class for "calved in 1906." Jas. Hope, of Carberry, Man., had his Brandon winner in this section and took the head of the line with little trouble. There were half a dozen good steers in the bunch and the real contest was for the remainder of the places after the Hope steer was sent to the head. G. S. Anderson, Dalesboro, Sask., won second; William Ireton, Moosomin, third and fifth; and Thos. Brown, Regina, fourth.

Steer, calved in 1907.—I. Frank Shephard, Weyburn; 2 and 4. Fred T. Skinner, Indian Head; 3. W. C. Swanston, Pense; 5. S. E. Armstrong, Lumsden.

Steer, calved in 1908.—I. Shephard; 2. Skinner; 3. Armstrong; 4. R. W. Caswell.

Championship.—Jas. Hope.

GRADE COWS AND HEIFERS.

Heifer, calved in 1906.—I. Hugh Armour & Co., Regina; 2. Thos. Elliott, Regina.

Heifer, calved in 1907.—I. Swanston. Heifer, calved in 1908.—I. Thos. R. Brown, Regina.

Females, calved previous to 1906.—3. M. I. Colton, Tregarva.

Championship.—W. C. Swanston.

GRADE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Best grade steer or female, any age or breed.—Jas. Hope, Carberry. This steer also won the special prize of \$25 donated by the C. P. R. for best export steer.

PUREBRED CHAMPIONSHIP.

Best purebred steer or female, any age or breed.—Ury of Castleavery.

GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Best steer or female, purebred or grade, any age.—Jas. Hope. In this placing it might be well to note that the steer was placed up from a butchers' standpoint. The Bredt cow was heavy in calf and from a breeding point of view would have gone to the top without a moment's consideration.

SHEEP.

The exhibitors of sheep were Fred T. Skinner, Indian Head; M. I. Colton, Tregarva; A. B. Potter, Montgomery; and Hugh Armour & Co., Regina. Numbers were not large but the quality was good. There were several entries that were very commendable.

The judging was done by Prof Gaumnitz, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, who placed the awards as follows:

PUREBRED LONG WOOLS.

Ewe or wether, lambd in 1908.—I. Skinner.

Ewe or wether, lambd previous to

GRADES.

Barrow or sow, heavy.—I, 4 and 5. Horne; 3 and 6. Potter; 2. Colton.

Barrow or sow, light.—I, 3 and 6. Potter; 2, 4 and 5. Colton.

PEN OF BACON HOGS.

Best pen of three bacon hogs of marketable age and weight, not under 160 nor over 225 lbs. in weight.—I and 2. Horne; 3 and 4. Colton; 5. Potter.

Peter Horne was awarded the grand championship.

DRESSED CARCASSES.

Swine.—I and 3. M. I. Colton; 4 and 5. Peter Horne.

Sheep.—I. C. W. Hunt, Indian Head, 58.4%; 2. M. I. Colton, 52.5%; 3. Hugh Armour & Co., 52.1%.

Cattle, steer.—I. T. R. Brown, Regina, 63.94%; 2. G. S. Anderson, Dalesboro, 62.7%; 3. Wm. Ireton, Moosomin, 60.64%; 4. A. B. Potter, Montgomery, 61.44%. Heifer.—I. Ritcheson Johnson, Radisson, 61%; 2. Thos. Elliott, Regina, 56.35%; 3. Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, 62.4%.

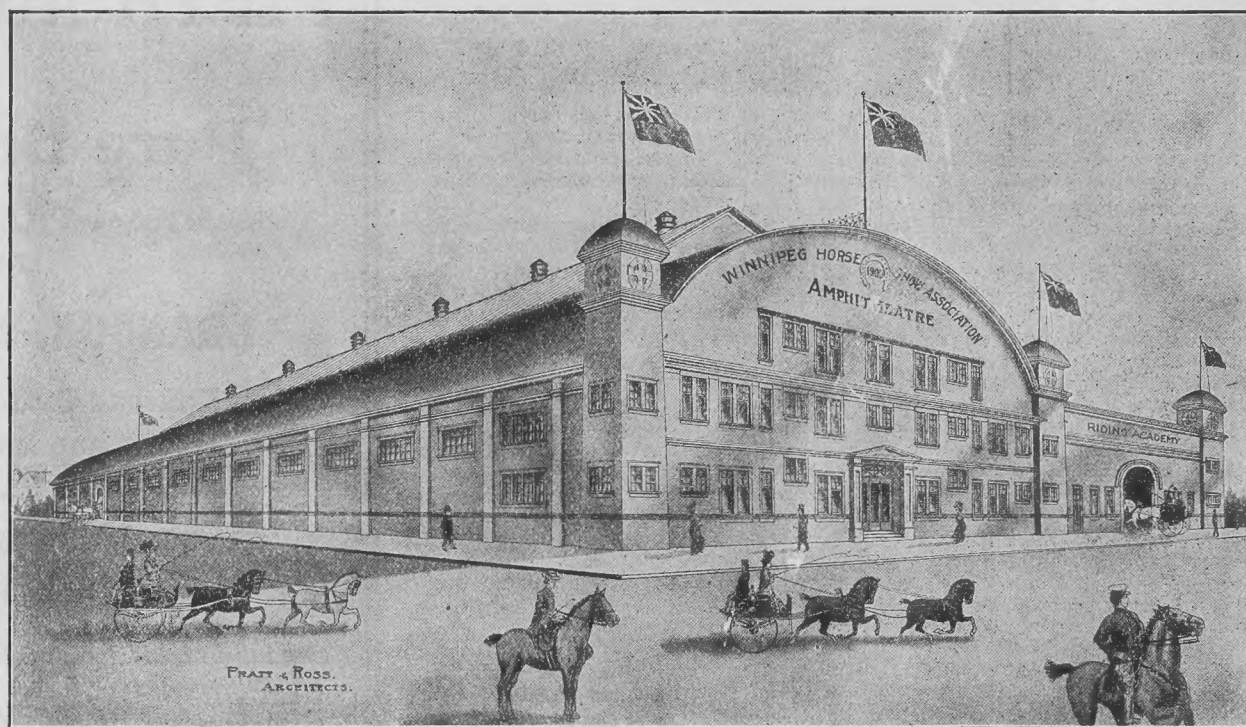
STOCK JUDGING COMPETITIONS.

The management of the Saskatchewan Fat Stock and Horse Show provided for a stock judging competition which proved to be very interesting. Two classes in judging horses and two in

to compete. The other classes for both horses and cattle were open to farmers' sons under 25 years of age. Mr. F. S. Coffey, of Dalesboro, was the winner in both the championship horse and cattle classes, winning with a score of 95 points in judging beef cattle and 96 points in judging horses. S. V. Tomecks, Ft. Qu'Appelle, was the second prize winner in the championship beef cattle section. The winners in the championship horse class, aside from Mr. Coffey, were in the order named as follows: R. L. Ramsey, Bladworth; B. Green, Moose Jaw; F. W. Linnell, Summerberry; S. V. Tomecks, Ft. Qu'Appelle; and J. Pollock, Regina. The winners in the open class for horse judging were in the order named as follows: Thos. Kerr, Regina; H. Piercy, Doverdale; R. H. Smith, Yellowgrass; Geo. Mutch, Lumsden; W. Stanley, Madrid; Wm. Fleming, Alameda; F. H. Twelt-ridge, Indian Head; G. J. McDonald, Tyvan. The winners in the open class for beef cattle were in the order named as follows: R. L. Ramsay, Bladworth; Wm. Fleming, Alameda; B. Green, Moose Jaw; Thos. Kerr, Regina; Chas. Main, Edenwold; R. H. Smith, Yellowgrass and F. W. Linnell, Summerberry.

MEETINGS.

While the day programmes were filled with judging the live stock entries and



Proposed New Ampitheatre of the Winnipeg Horse Show Association.

1908.—Colton won first, second and third.

PUREBRED MEDIUMS AND SHORT WOOLS.

Ewe or wether, lambd in 1908.—I. and 2. Skinner; 3 and 4. Colton.

Ewe or wether, lambd previous to 1908.—I. Skinner; 2 and 3. Colton.

GRADES.

Ewe or wether, lambd in 1908.—I and 2. Skinner; 3. Colton.

Ewe or wether, lambd previous to 1908.—I. Skinner; 2. Armour & Co.; 3. Potter.

Pen of mutton sheep.—I. Armour & Co.; 2. Colton.

CHAMPIONSHIP.

Best sheep, any age, purebred or grade.—Skinner.

SWINE.

Some very fine types were exhibited, but a noticeable feature was lack of finish. Many of the pigs were too thick in neck and shoulder. Some were over-finished but most of them were lacking in that respect. The exhibitors were Colton, Potter and Peter Horne, Regina. Prof. Gaumnitz did the judging.

PUREBREDS.

Barrow or sow, not under 180 lbs. and not over 225 lbs. in weight.—I, 4 and 5. Colton; 2 and 6. Horne; 3 Potter.

Barrow or sow, under 180 lbs. in weight.—I, 3 and 4. Horne; 2, 5 and 6. Colton.



F. S. COFFEY, Dalesboro, Sask.
Winner of first prize in horse and cattle judging at the Saskatchewan Spring Horse and Fat Stock Show.

cattle were arranged for. In one class of both horses and cattle only the winners of first and second prizes in contests held by agricultural societies in Saskatchewan during 1908 were eligible

various breeders' meetings, the evenings were well provided for with most instructive programmes which were heard at the city hall. The management of the winter fair is to be congratulated upon the excellence of these evening programmes. They provide an excellent opportunity for the discussion of topics which every live farmer is anxious to hear. The first evening of the show was taken up with the regular annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association, a report of which may be read elsewhere in these columns. It is surely a source of congratulation that the breeders of Saskatchewan have become strong enough to organize into separate breed associations. This movement will no doubt mean much for the stock industry of that province, as each association can better look after its own interests than where one association must divide and try to take care of all the various interests in connection with the different breeds of live stock. It is also worthy of note that the breeders have enough confidence in the future of their profession in Saskatchewan to embark upon the larger undertaking of a Provincial Winter Fair, and we believe that the officers elected at their first regular meeting are such as will carry next year's fair to a successful issue and pave the way for greater shows to come.

The Demands of a Permanent System of Agriculture.

Thos. MacMillan, Seaforth, Ont., one of the best farmers and also one of the largest cattle feeders of Ontario, gave a very interesting address on the above subject. He spoke as a man of experience and his words were well received. He insisted that the only source of wealth that did not wear out with proper care and treatment was the soil, and as a last resource it was the only source for the maintenance of a self-perpetuating race. Every farm, well tilled, should be worth more every year of its life, and he asked the audience, as agriculturists, if this was the way they were farming today. He believed that the great hope of the country was in its people, and more particularly the people of the farms, and they should rise to a just conception of their duty. They must have a true conception of their work before it would be possible to establish the agriculture of this western country upon such a permanent basis that it would come into its proper sphere. The real problem was how best to maintain their farms so that they could be left to posterity in even better condition than they were received by even their original owners.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT NECESSARY.

He had not come west to tell people that they should not grow wheat, and he did not want them to make a sudden and radical change in their operations. Wheat growing seemed to be the only way to make a start, but the farmer who practiced continuous grain growing soon realized that his soil would become so fine and devoid of fibre that it would drift, even as the snow. He believed that trees were absolutely necessary to break the force of the wind and shelter the surroundings if agriculture would rise to its highest estate. Some system of farming must also be adopted whereby the fibre of the soil could be retained. Some intelligent system of rotation must be worked out and for proof of this he referred to the experience of the older sections of the American continent. He did not say that they should give up altogether the growing of wheat at the present time, but he believed that a diversification of the present system was needed. The farmers of Ontario had long ago found out that a diversified system of farming with live stock included was essential for their success. Poor methods of farming had shifted wheat production from the Genesee Valley, through the states of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, up into Manitoba and now into Saskatchewan and Alberta, and if improved methods were not adopted, farmers of this West could not long sustain the reputation of being the growers of the best hard wheat in America. The one principal reason why these states had lost their place agriculturally was that when wheat ceased to be productive the people did not adapt themselves to the changed conditions, with the result that between the years 1880 and 1900 the agricultural wealth of ten of the New England states decreased no less than three hundred millions of dollars. Prof. Carver, of Harvard University, after having travelled through these states some time ago, gave as his conclusion that agriculture, as an independent industry and able in itself to support a community, was almost entirely unknown.

DUTY OF OLD TIMERS.

It was the duty of the old timers who had come out here in the early days and made good to point the way to success to the new beginners. These early settlers had arrived at a stage when they must summer fallow and they must sow some kind of cultivated grasses. He believed that the time would come, and that soon, when some of the clovers could be successfully grown. In Ontario, instead of summer fallowing they sowed rape which supplied them with as good a cattle feed as anything they could grow in the summer season. He was convinced that if the farmers of Saskatchewan would use their summer fallow in this way they would be able to solidify the soil and do away with many of the implements which agents were so anxious to sell them, at the same time getting the soil into much better condition that it would be otherwise.

USING MANURE.

Many farmers were fast realizing the importance of properly applying barnyard manure. Many farmers, however, had told him that if they manured their grain crops they would lodge to such an extent as to be practically valueless. He believed that manure should be applied to the pastures, which would be an effective means of restoring fertility and not conducive to too rank a growth of the crop.

Agriculture in Saskatchewan.

Following Mr. MacMillan, the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for the province, addressed the meeting on the great improvement that had taken place in agricultural conditions within the province during the last few years. From the day of small things, the farmer had grown up to be a tremendous factor in shaping the destinies of their subsequent agricultural communities. The body of the people, he believed, were beginning to realize that they required something else besides straight grain growing to prop them up, and that prop was a live stock industry. He went on to say that the highest justice to the country could not be done until they had made up their minds to become permanent residents in the country and that agriculture was going to be their permanent pursuit. He reviewed the growth of the summer fallow system and stated that it was nothing more nor less than the same thing advocated by Prof. Campbell who had been so much talked of for his dry farming operations. He condemned the sowing of grain at too great a depth. This was advocated by many as a means to securing a better stand and avoiding drought. Two to two and one-half inches was quite deep enough to sow. The thickness at which the seed should be sown should be regulated by the amount of nourishment and moisture in the ground, and in suggesting certain ways of diversified farming operations he stated that he believed that winter wheat was going to be a great success.

IMPROVING THE PRAIRIE HOME.

The improvement of prairie homes was not merely an advantage to be weighed by the standard of dollars and cents. There was nothing so desolate as a farmstead upon an open prairie without a twig on it as big as a lead pencil. Farmers' wives and families had to live in their homes day in and day out without the chances of ordinary intercourse which the farmers themselves enjoyed, and he thought it behooved the farmers from a practical, as well as a humane, point of view to pay some attention to that aspect of their home life. It was a certainty that when the inmates of the home become dissatisfied the farmers' success was at an end so far as farm operations were concerned. The rural telephone would be a great aid to the home life on the farm, and this along with good roads, bridges, schools and churches would make home conditions much more pleasant and lead to a lessening of the tendency to go to the towns, which now seems to be so common and so serious a feature of the national life.

SMALL THINGS THAT COUNT.

The farmers should also look to the small things of the farm. Many looked upon poultry raising with some contempt but it was the aggregate of trifles that made for success. Thousands of dollars were spent in Regina, as well as in other cities, town and villages, for imported vegetables, poultry and dairy products. Four to five thousand dollars were being spent annually in Regina for onions alone, and with the quantities of poultry and eggs imported it was no wonder that some farmers had difficulty in paying their debts. It did not seem fair to make the wheat bin stand all of the farmers' expenses. They might rely safely upon their wheat crops for a time, but the time might also come when the help derived from other sources to which he had referred would make all the difference in the world between comfort and poverty.

Sheep Raising on the Prairie.

J. W. Quick, of Maple Creek, spoke of the changing conditions in agriculture and pointed out that the country was filling up and that the ranches must keep



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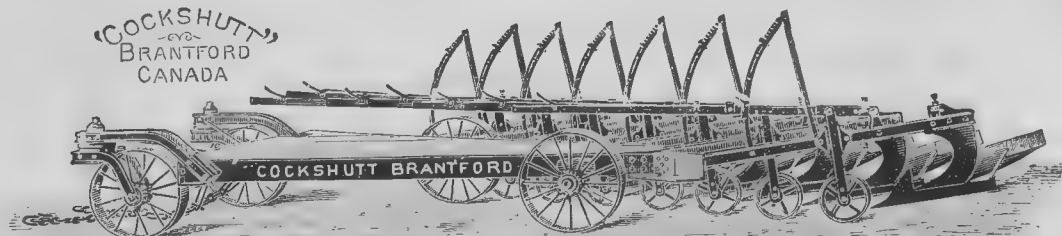
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COCKSHUTT ENGINE GANG—14 in. bottoms, either breaker or stubble (interchangeable). The above style on wheels is made with 6-furrow frame for 4, 5 or 6 plows; 8-furrow frame for 6, 7 or 8 plows; also in 10 and 12 furrow sizes. The 10 and 12 furrow sizes are also sold with frame on skids.

The nature of the land in Western Canada is such that in the dry seasons it becomes hard and tough. In traction plowing this causes an enormous strain upon the strain resisting parts of the plow. The bent beams used by some engine gang plow builders are liable to become partly straightened, thus causing trouble in operation not easily remedied. The strong straight beams of The Cockshutt cause the pull to come direct, making it impossible for them to bend or break. This feature insures straight, even, uniform plowing.

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smaller pens and take better care of them. He advocated a reasonably close woolled sheep. The Oxford Downs were too loose in fleece unless crossed with the Rambouillet. The Merino was the natural ranch sheep and a cross with the Shropshire or Leicesters was valuable. It was only the improvident sheepman that lost sheep in large numbers, and under some conditions it was known that some cattle men suffered even more than the sheepmen. Sheepmen had little objection to the market conditions. Two hundred to two hundred and fifty head could be kept in a fenced half section.

Swine Raising.

M. Brennan, of Francis, believed that there were three things absolutely necessary for success in hog raising, viz: good hogs, good housing, and good feed. A profit could be made from growing pork where coarse grains were not worth more than 1c. per lb. He had secured splendid results from crossing Yorkshires and Berkshires, and Tamworths and Berkshires. He grew rape, cut it, and fed it in pens. For pasture he sowed four bushels of oats per acre and thought that it made splendid feed. There were a number of queries which indicated that the people were interested in the question. It seemed to be the general opinion that hogs of bacon type could be produced as cheaply in western Canada as in any other country. The corn fed fat hogs of the States might be grown more cheaply but the markets discriminated against them.

POINTS ON MANAGEMENT.

Mr. A. B. Potter, of Montgomery, said that there were three good breeds for this country but that a farmer should choose one particular breed and stick to it. Keep the best of your litters for breeding purposes. Points to be considered were, length of body, arched backs, good heart girth and a good spring of ribs. Good roots and green feeds should be grown, and two litters of pigs per year produced. He believed it was a good thing to feed a paulful of soft coal once a week. He followed this practice and also put the furnace ashes

where the pigs could get at them. They must have exercise in winter. The average price was satisfactory but the pork market fluctuated in just the same manner as the wheat market.

ADVOCATES POLAND CHINAS.

M. J. Stowe, of Davidson, advocated the Poland China breed. Their heads should be wide enough to lay a 2x6 between their eyes and ears. They should be intelligent looking, of good heart girth, with a good straight underline. He believed in fat backs. He fed his brood sows sugar beets and mangels, mashed, with a sprinkling of chop. He advised against penning hogs up too closely. Kindness was a very important thing and great care should be exercised at farrowing time.

BETTER CARE NECESSARY.

W. P. Osler, of Wolsley, stated that it was his opinion that 50 per cent. of the hogs died in debt, because they were poorly finished. He wintered his sows in the open, making a shelter by building a straw stack about a log pen. He used a cross of Berkshires and Yorkshires and sold at 250 pounds weight. It was his opinion that the Yorkshire sows made better mothers and produced larger litters than the Berks. They did not get so fat as Berkshires. He believed that five cent pork was a paying proposition.

Beef Production.

The discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of beef production under western conditions was opened by Geo. H. Greig, Western Representative of the Live Stock Commissioner, Winnipeg. He believed that the only real disadvantage was in the unsatisfactory market conditions. Some of the advantages which he enumerated were the utilization of the by-products of the farm, the production of manure and the bringing in of cash the year around. He believed that in spite of the unsatisfactory market conditions that money could be made at the present time in the beef business. Expensive shelter was not at all necessary, but stock must have some shelter and good water. The application of

manure, which could be secured on every stock farm, was a great benefit in hastening the ripening period of the crops.

A FEEDER'S EXPERIENCE.

R. J. Phin, of Moosomin, thought that farmers did not provide proper pasturage nor a proper place for finishing their cattle. He made a practice of growing rape, sowed it the last week in June with a shoe drill, setting the drills to sow thirty inches apart at the rate of two pounds per acre, as near as possible. He did not think that rape would taint butter. In fact he had tested it with their local creamery man. Upon turning his cows upon the rape pasture he had spoken to his local creamery man about it. The creamery manager took particular notice of the butter made from this cream and could find no trace of any taint. He pastured at all times of the day, dew on or not, and had never had any ill results. Rape was not good as a sole ration. He fed one gallon of grain along with the rape to his steers. The rape would come up in about four days, then put the weeder on once. Turn the cattle in as soon as it is up sufficiently and they will crop it right down to the ground before fall. It was no use to sow rape broadcast as it very seldom produced a good crop. Farmers should not expect to get something for nothing. The difference between feeding two or three pounds of grain per day to a steer and nothing but wheat straw was the difference between selling steers as exporters and as common butcher stuff. He would prefer dehorned cattle but it was not always possible to secure such. Peas, sowed with oats he thought would be a good mixture but it was impossible to get the seed. One difficulty which he had encountered in securing green feed from oats was in getting the oats to cure sufficiently if cut early enough to get rid of the wild oats.

REASONS FOR GROWING CATTLE.

R. W. Caswell, of Saskatoon, believed that every farmer with a half section of land should keep at least twenty-five head of cattle, including six cows. The natural increase from these at the end of

four years would include four or five three year olds worth \$170, four or five two year olds worth \$125, the same number of yearlings worth \$60, and calves worth perhaps \$30. Thus a farmer could raise at least \$300 on short notice if caught by a drought, which would in many cases save him from serious financial difficulties. The cows should give milk and the income from the milk and butter which could be sold would be by no means insignificant. The labor question would be solved if stock raising were a part of the farm work, as employment could be given to the farm hands the year around. In Saskatchewan, there were about 750,000 head of cattle, two-thirds of which, perhaps, were beef grades. He believed that the Government should establish a cold storage plant so that our beef could be put on the British market in a chilled state. The British embargo was a blessing in disguise to the stockmen of the country.

The Live Stock Situation.

A. F. Mantle, Winnipeg, discussing the live stock situation, said that there were two forces at the present time which seemed to be tending to cause farmers to develop the live stock end of their business. One force was driving them into it, and the other attracting them to it. Farmers were beginning to grow more grasses and leguminous crops, the increase of which crops would tend to increase keeping of live stock.

A SERIOUS DRAWBACK.

The only drawback to the success of this industry was the unsatisfactory condition of the markets. It had been suggested that the railways and the packing interests were at the bottom of this state of things, but he did not think the transportation companies were interested in opposing any movement which tended to bring them more freight, so the trouble seemed to lie with the packing houses.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

The proposition for a union stock yards at Winnipeg was discussed. Mr. Mantle believed that when the stock yards were in a position to do business—

and the expectation was that they would be ready next fall—there would be a public abattoir in existence, and that would tend to improve conditions. Some people who had been unfortunate with their live stock seemed to think that trade was declining. So far was that from being the case that for every hundred head of cattle shipped to Winnipeg in 1907, a hundred and seventy were shipped last year, and there had been a corresponding increase in hogs. But it must be remembered that forty or fifty thousand head of cattle constituted the limit of demand at the Winnipeg market. There remained, then, the export market, which required the hardest kind of animal to supply—a heavy beast of 1200 lbs. or more. The actual average weight registered at the Winnipeg yards had been 1050 lbs., and until the Western farmer, either by keeping his animals a year longer or by some other means, increased their weight by two or three hundred pounds each, the market would continue in an unsatisfactory condition.

Feed and Care of Farm Horses.

On Thursday evening of the show Mr. McMillan again addressed the meeting on the important subject of draft horse breeding. In Scotland with well developed females, the practice was to mate them so that they would foal at two years of age. His own experience had been that they should not foal until after they were two years old. The mares should be turned onto grass before mating so that their systems would be in a proper condition to hold to the service. Best success would be attained by having the foals come about the time of turning out to grass. At this time of year by the time the colts straightened up it can go out into the pasture with its dam and not get cold.

STALLIONS NEED EXERCISE.

The speaker did not think that, as a general rule, sires were exercised enough. They would not take sufficient exercise in an enclosed yard so it was a splendid practice to use them at the halter. Serious results were sure to follow from too heavy breeding. He had known of stallions being given 160, 170, and 180 mares in a single season. A few horses might occasionally give fair results under such treatment but it would be more the exception than the rule. The average number of services per horse allowed in Scotland was from 70 to 80. He also believed that the Scottish system of hiring stallions was an excellent one. Over there, horses are let out to a limited number of mares, part of the service fee is paid at the time of service and the remainder is due at foaling time.

CARE OF THE MARE.

The mare owner's duty began at the time of conception. Best results were secured where the mares were worked the year around. He worked his brood mares every day but did not overheat or strain them. The matter of feeding was important. Two weeks previous to foaling the quantity of grain should be reduced. Bran was a safe feed to mix with any grain, and a mixture of grains was better than a single one. Mares that are flush milkers should be fed so as not to cause too great a milk flow, else the colt's digestion would be damaged. In such cases some of the milk should be drawn for the first week or two after foaling. Best results would be secured with rather spare milkers.

In Ontario, breeders had considerable trouble with inflammatory rheumatism caused by germs entering through the navel passage of the foal just after foaling. A good preventive was to dress the navel string with a carbolic acid solution.

CARE OF THE FOAL.

The speaker likes to turn the mare and foal out to grass as soon as it was strong enough to walk. The mare should have very little grain for the first month. Bring the dam and foal into the stable after a month or six weeks and make the foal stand in a double stall with its mother. Tie it and teach it to eat grain before weaning time. Although the dam should be worked up to foaling time, best results would be secured by letting her run comparatively idle during the suckling period. Wean

the foal at 3½ to 5 months of age and don't let it lose its foal flesh. Give it exercise in order to develop bone and muscular tissue. Skim milk could be fed advantageously to the foal the first winter after weaning. This along with a little grain and roughage would make an excellent growth.

Draft Horse Breeding.

Robt. Sinton, of Regina, gave some interesting suggestions regarding the breeding of draft horses. He believed that the farmers of the West did not want the extreme heavy type of draft horse. It had been his experience that the horses of good quality, weighing in the neighborhood of 1400 and 1500 lbs., was a horse that was most valuable on the farms of the West. There was an unlimited demand for horses of this class. One of the most pressing needs of the present was the establishment of definite standards for judging, not only for horses but for other classes of farm animals. It seemed that there were too many types, which made it impossible for any sort of uniformity to prevail in the horse breeding industry.

Horse Stables.

P. M. Bredt said that the improvement attained in horse breeding in Saskatchewan during the past 14 years was almost too great for comparison. Steam plows, automobiles, etc., had not injured the horse industry. The stabling of horses was a thing which no farmer should overlook. The essentials of a good stable were plenty of air, sufficient light, dryness, proper flooring, and stalls of sufficient size. It was better to have a stable too cool than too warm. Farm horses did not need excessively warm stables. Light was just as important as air. Do not have windows in front of the horses as the bright light will injure their eyes. The stables should be dry, and this could be secured by having a dead air space in the walls, also a high ceiling. The kind of floor was not so important as the matter of keeping it clean. He personally preferred a plank floor to concrete. He did not see why the single stall was an ideal stall and he preferred double stalls. Thus, horses would become accustomed to each other. There was less danger of kicking when turned out to pasture. Hay racks were objectionable because there was always danger of getting seeds in the horses' eyes. He did not believe that it was necessary to have water in the stable as taking them out to drink was a good way to exercise horses. Many farmers did not properly appreciate the importance of cleaning their horses. In Germany, it was the custom among farmers to take their horses to a pond at least twice a week and give them a thorough washing.

Horse Feeding.

W. C. Niblock, of Grand Coulee, gave some interesting pointers on feeding horses. His method was to feed a gallon of oats twice a day during the fall after the horse had quit work. In the spring of the year, before work began, he turned his horses out at nine in the morning and put them in at five in the evening. This practice was followed until about five weeks before seeding. When seeding started he fed six quarts of oats and four oat sheaves. No matter what rations and what feeds fed it was necessary to feed regularly and systematically.

The Live Stock Industry in the West.

The live stock agent of the C. P. R., H. C. McMullan, Calgary, addressed the meeting on the above subject. He stated that the live stock industry had passed through a great change. The present settlers are looking to the older ones who have gone through this change, for suggestions. Their experience and knowledge was a great value, but he knew of no better place than such exhibitions as this one where people could learn. The ranch had been replaced by the wheat farm, by the farmer and the barb wire fence. The cattlemen had accepted this condition of affairs but ranching was not yet entirely a thing of the past. New methods, new ideas, were being introduced. The man with ten or fifteen thousand head of cattle on the ranch has been replaced by the man

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This money thrown away to bring trees from the East or South. We have a million trees growing in our nurseries. We want you to have some. You can't make money better than by planting upon your land. Every 5 cents spent in trees planted properly will add a dollar to the value of your land.

WHY DON'T YOU GROW MORE TREES?



We offer : 25,000 Maples, 3 years old 4-5 ft. high at \$10.00 per 100
200,000 " 2 " 2-3 " " \$5.00 "
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This valuable tree is perfectly hardy and suitable for this climate, and at this figure is splendid value.

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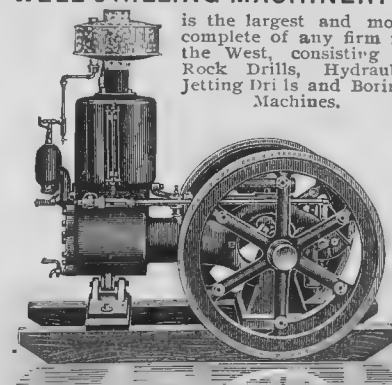
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New Style Stickney Gasoline Engine

is unprecedented, it is winning everywhere. Why? Because they are the simplest and best all around engine for the Farmer and have more good points than any others. Our line of

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is the largest and most complete of any firm in the West, consisting of Rock Drills, Hydraulic Jetting Drills and Boring Machines.



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Anderson Single and Double Acting Pumps and Toronto Wood, Iron and Double Acting Gusher Pumps,

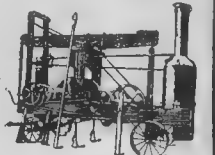
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Don't Throw it Away

USE **MENDETS**

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, granite ware, hot water bags etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface; two million in use. Send for sample pkg. 10c. Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c postpaid. Agents wanted.

Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. M, Collingwood, Ont.

with fenced fields and fewer animals better fed.

FEEDING NOT UNPROFITABLE.

It was ridiculous to say that feeding was unprofitable. Farmers in the East and the middle Western States were able to feed high priced animals on high priced land, and there was no reason why it should not be done on ten, twenty, or thirty dollar land in western Canada. In the district north of Calgary, farmers were now being offered 5 to 5½c. per pound for finished cattle. These men were feeding at an expense of \$12 per head per year. Feeding was the best form of insurance that cattlemen could buy, for grain fed cattle could stand the hard winters with comparatively slight injury. He anticipated a shortage of cattle the next year or two, but eventually the number would be greater than ever before. It must be remembered that the Liverpool and London markets did not want the cat-hammed type of steer. They want the best Shorthorns, Herefords, and Angus that can be bred.

SHEEP INDUSTRY NEEDS REJUVINATING.

The condition of the sheep industry was a matter for grave concern. At the present time, four-fifths of the mutton consumed in the West was imported. At his home in Calgary he could get mutton from either New Brunswick or Australia, whichever he preferred. In the Old Country when land was leased an agreement was drawn up stipulating that a certain amount of stock must be kept. Every farmer should keep as many cattle and sheep as he could afford. Last year there were shipped from Saskatchewan and Alberta some sixty thousand head of hogs, but in spite of this, carload after carload of pork was being shipped in. Fifteen thousand head of horses had been sold from western Saskatchewan and Alberta last year. He believed that the Imperial Government was becoming interested in the horse business and he looked in the near future for remount stations to be established at many points in the West, for the production of cavalry horses.

Manitoba Association Bull Sale.

A meeting of the executives of the live stock associations of Manitoba was held in Winnipeg on April 1st. The principal object of the meeting was to name judges for the different summer fairs and complete arrangements for the annual cattle sale, to be held at Brandon on May 27th.

This sale, as in 1908, will be open to both males and females, and, with the low price charged for shipments to and from the sale, it will offer extra inducements both to contributors and purchasers, as the stock is practically delivered for a very small charge.

The reserve price at which stock can be sold was increased to \$60. Hitherto it has been only \$50, but the committee desired to improve the quality of the contributions and thought that if the reserve prices were raised this object would be accomplished.

The sale will commence at 1.30 p. m.

As the animals sold in the West have averaged higher this year than previously, it is expected that a very large number of animals will be sent forward to be disposed of, thus offering the purchasers a choice selection.

The executive of the Horse Breeders' Association have decided to enforce the act against non-enrolled stallions.

More Particulars re Mr. Willson's Granary.

A Moose Jaw subscriber writes:—"In your issue of March 5 I saw a description of the granary of Wm. Willson, of Boissevain. I would be pleased if you would give a description of the material used in this granary or one strong enough to hold wheat."

Believing that the information

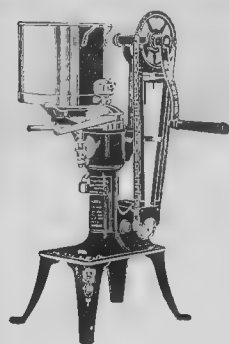
might be of general interest in connection with the description so recently published, we forwarded the enquiry to Mr. Willson, who writes in reply as follows:—

"In reply to your favor re kind of material used in building my granary, I would say: The frame is built of poplar, beams and posts, sills and plates 8x8. The studding is poplar poles flattened to 5 inches, 16 inch centres, morticed into sills, plates and beams. The timbers that support the overlays are flattened to 9 inches and are of logs from 14 to 20 inches through. The overlays are flattened to 9 inches. Outer ends are supported by stone wall, centre by oak posts from 12 to 20 inches through, standing on large stone. We have an iron rod running through the bins about the centre each way to keep studding from springing when full. The siding is nailed on outside of studding. We intended to line it up inside, but have not done so yet. I think that if I were building again I would follow the elevator plan of spiking one plant upon another and cover with corrugated iron."

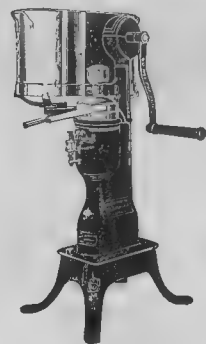
Price List of "Selected Seed."

L. H. Newman, secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, has issued a price list of seed offered by operating members of the association and which has been improved according to the plan outlined by the association. This list may be had by addressing L. H. Newman, Canadian Building, Ottawa.

Thos. R. Anderson, Swarthmore, Sask., who recently secured through this office the book "Twentieth Century Practical Barn Plans," (Price \$1.00), writes as follows: "It is certainly a book well worth having, and should be in every homesteader's possession. I shall always endeavor to further the interests of your paper. It is one I very much appreciate, as it is helpful in many ways."



How many cows can you keep?



Are you keeping the most possible? Would it not be possible for you to keep more cows on your present land if you adopted improved methods of dairying? If you will investigate the

I. H. C. CREAM HARVESTER

you will almost certainly find that you can increase your dairy herd, making greater profits with even less labor and less expense than you require under present conditions. I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are enabling hundreds of dairymen to enlarge their operations. They get all the butter fat, skimming closer than you can by hand. They save work, worry, time and trouble.

They give you the warm skim milk, fresh and sweet, as a nourishing food for your calves, pigs and chickens. It requires only the addition of a little oil meal to take the place of the butter fat extracted to make it an excellent feed.

I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are made in two styles: Dairymaid and Bluebell. Either machine will be a great help to you—will enable you to keep the maximum number of cows.

Dairymaid

This machine is chain driven and is made in four sizes: 350, 450, 650 and 850 pounds capacity per hour. The

chain transmits power from the crank through the gears to the bowl with minimum friction. This makes the Dairymaid exceptionally light-running, also very simple and durable. The crank and the supply can are at the most convenient height from the floor, and the spouts are high enough to permit the separated product to be discharged into ten-gallon milk cans. The frame is constructed to keep milk and dust out of the gears. In every feature the Dairymaid is a winner.

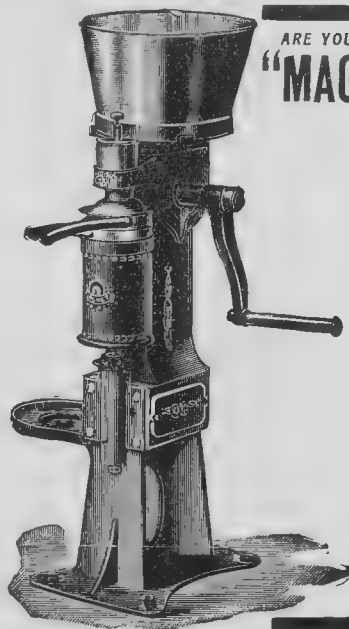
Bluebell

The Bluebell is a gear drive machine and made in four sizes: 350, 450, 650 and 850 pounds capacity per hour. The gears are accurately cut from the finest material procurable. All oiling facilities are provided, making the machine long-lived. The frame is constructed so that it is absolutely impossible for milk or dust to gain access to the gears—this eliminates about 90 per cent of ordinary separator troubles. Yet the gears are easily accessible. The supply can and crank shaft are in the most convenient locations.

Call on the International local agent and examine the machine he handles. If you prefer, write direct to nearest branch house for a beautiful illustrated catalog fully describing these machines.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg.

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ARE YOU THE MAN WHO CARES? IF SO! INVESTIGATE THE "MAGNET" CREAM SEPARATOR

There has always been a desire on the part of the "Men and women who care" for something better than the average—a machine better than the ordinary, and these people are prepared to buy when they see it, and expect to pay the manufacturers a reasonable profit, knowing by experience that the superior article pays better than the inferior, if the first cost is a little more. Large Catalogue giving description of double support of bowl, SQUARE GEAR CONSTRUCTION and PERFECT OPERATION free.

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WRITE FOR PLASTER LITERATURE



Discussion of live dairy topics invited. The ideas and experiences of dairy farmers and creamery operators and managers especially solicited.

Dauphin Creamery to be Sold.

J. J. Dunfield, Dauphin, Man., writes: "The Dauphin Creamery and Produce Company have assigned in favor of their creditors, and one of the best plants in Manitoba is to be sold on April 24th, by public auction, to the highest bidder. Now it seems a pity to see such an industry fail in a country like this, so adapted to dairying, with hundreds of acres of good grass going to waste every year. To my mind it is everyone's fault, and yet no one's. The town people are the heaviest shareholders, a lot having the limit, ten shares. Of course, they were very enthusiastic about the business, expecting pasteurized milk delivered in bottles to their doors every day. But that is what killed the company. They found that it cost as much as \$6.00 per day more than they had received to keep up that department, whereas the butter-making paid well; so I think that there is a snap for some one. By buying the plant and by making good butter, each season will end with a good profit."

Chemical Analyses of Canadian Cheese.

The chief analyst for the Dominion Inland Revenue Department has prepared a report showing the results of the analyses of 237 sample of cheese collected throughout Canada in October of last year. The collections were made in representative parts of Canada.

The fact that in a collection of 237 samples of cheese, only two samples of skim-milk cheese were obtained, would seem to imply that the sale of skim-milk cheese is relatively unimportant in Canada; a very satisfactory state of things, since the demand for cheap and inferior articles of food is usually an indication of poverty on the part of consumers.

The percentage of water contained varied from 35.96 per cent to only 12.32 per cent, the average being 27 per cent.

The difference between the fat content in skim milk and whole milk cheese is well illustrated by these samples. The two skim-milk cheese showed less than one pound fat in every 100 pounds of moisture free content, while the others averaged about 44 to 48 pounds. The fat content is, however, lower than might have been expected. The Department of Agriculture of the United States has enacted a standard for fat in cheese, reckoned on the dry substance, requiring not less than 48 per cent. if the cheese is to be recognized as "standard whole-milk cheese, full cream cheese or cream cheese." Judged by this standard only 31 per cent. of the present collection could be correctly described as "standard whole-milk cheese."

A bill which has been drawn up by a committee appointed for the purpose, at the twelfth annual convention of the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments, held at Chicago, and which is proposed to be adopted by the different state legislatures as a uniform food law, defines cheese as follows:

"Cheese is the sound, solid, and ripened product made from milk or cream by coagulating the casein thereof with rennet or lactic acid with or without the addition of ripening ferments and seasoning, and contains, in the water-free substance, not less than fifty (50) per cent. of milk fat. Cheese may also contain added coloring matter."

Examination for fats, other than butter fat, has been made in all of the Canadian samples now reported, and no foreign fat has been found in any of them. This is pretty conclusive evidence that so-

called "filled" cheese is not known in Canada.

The only former occasion upon which cheese has been systematically examined by this branch, was in 1888, and the results of work upon 48 samples is published in Bulletin No. 6 of that year. The inspection in question had special regard to the introduction of foreign fats into cheese; and the results proved that Canadian cheese was uniformly genuine in this respect.

"The present report," says the analyst, "would seem to indicate that 30 per cent. of water is a reasonable limit in ripened cheese; and I would respectfully suggest the legal adoption of 48 per cent. of fat, reckoned upon the dry cheese, as a reasonable minimum for a standard whole-milk cheese."

The kind of cow that it will not pay to keep in fairly good flesh will not pay to keep at all.

Every particle of dust and dirt that gets into milk is liable to carry with it germs which multiply rapidly when they are in the warm sweet milk and their development causes the milk to deteriorate in food value.

Cow testing enables the owner to place the right value on his cows. A member of a cow testing association offered a heifer for sale at \$25 when she first came in; he says now that he would not sell her at all, as she is proving herself by the test to be one of his best cows.

Still Another Letter from Texas.

On page 410 of this issue we publish a letter written by Mr. Thomas Thompson, senior partner of Thompson, Sons & Co., Winnipeg, who has been on a visit to Texas. Since that letter was put into type, we have also received the following further communication, also written at Dallas, Texas, and dated March 26. We believe that our readers will read it with as much enjoyment as we have done. It follows:—

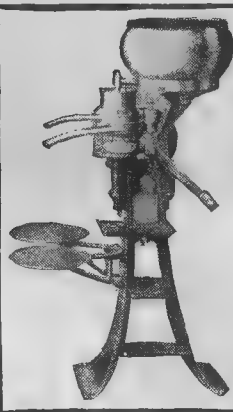
Dallas Texas, Mar. 26, 1909.

In the interval of two weeks since I wrote last the weather in Texas has been fairly favorable for the farmer and his work, but to one used to the quick growth of our northern fields, the growth here seems slow and deliberate. There has been more rain in the shape of thunder showers, but much more is needed, and this is expected to come next month, for it seems that down here they look for good rains in April, just as we in the north look for them there in June.

In the meantime the country has put on the green coat of spring, and seems ready to respond to the growing time of summer rains and heat. Farmers are busy planting cotton, and the balance of their corn, also potatoes. In the gardens vegetable seeds are all well above ground, beans and peas are from 2 to 6 inches high, and potatoes all showing above ground. The bloom is passing off the fruit trees, and the young peaches and pears can be seen set, on the trees which came first in bloom.

We are being reminded, however, that this country has no monopoly of fine weather, as two days ago we had a northwest gale which filled the air with fine earth and sand, making it look as if filled with smoke, just the same as we have seen it in Manitoba on days in May and June, when the wind would blow the young wheat out of the ground in one field and cover the adjoining field with 3 to 6 inches of fine earth. Nevertheless crop prospects in this southern country for the coming season are quite encouraging at the present time.

Notwithstanding that all of the northern half of Texas has climate and soil for the successful and profitable growing of wheat, oats, barley, corn and cotton, that is taking one year with another, cattle raising is



Trade in Your Inferior Separators

15,000 users of worn-out separators traded them in last year on account of new

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

and there are doubtless many more owners of such machines who will be glad to know that while such old machines have no actual value the DE LAVAL Company continues to make liberal "trade" allowances for them because of the opportunity such exchanges afford for the most practical illustration possible of the difference between good and poor separators and putting a stop to the sale of others like them in the same neighborhood. Nobody is injured through the re-sale of these old machines as they are simply broken-up and "scrapped" for their old metal value.

Then there are many thousands of DE LAVAL users who should know that they may exchange their out-of-date machines of from 10 to 25 years ago for the much improved, closer skimming, easier running and larger capacity machines of to-day.

Write in a description of your old machine—name, size and serial number—or see your DE LAVAL agent

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The Cream Separator You Want

In Style, Price and Size, Is In

THE EMPIRE LINE

We make the two types of separators that are recognized as standard and we make each type in all sizes. That means that here, at headquarters, we don't have to claim everything for one style and condemn all others in order to make a sale.

We can state facts about each style. It doesn't matter to us which style you buy. One style costs less to make than the other style, and we give you the benefit. That's another good reason for coming to headquarters.

Both styles in the Empire Line are the same in quality. And all Empires are backed by the Empire guaranty—as good as a Government Bond.

THE FRICTIONLESS EMPIRE or the EMPIRE DISC

will make more money for you, save you more work and pay for itself over and over again for more years than any other separator made at any price. Hundreds of thousands of cow owners using the Empires will tell you to get an Empire if you want the most dollars from your dairy. Send for names of Empire users in your state.

No matter what you have planned to buy in the way of a separator, don't decide until you have seen the Empires.

Dairy Book, Free. We have issued the most fair, just and impartial cream separator book ever printed. It shows the different standard styles and gives the unbiased truth about each. It will prove an agreeable surprise to you. We'll mail you a copy the day we get your name and address.

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Frictionless
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EMPIRE
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Clip Your Horses in the Spring

It Pays—Clipped horses look better, feel better and do better work—Clip

With the Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine

The only ball bearing clipping machine made. Do not buy a frail, cheaply constructed clipping machine that will last you only a season or two, and give trouble all the time, when you can get this splendidly made, enclosed gear ball bearing machine for less than \$2.00 more. Every gear in this machine is cut from solid steel bar and made file hard. They all run in an oil bath, so friction and wear are practically done away with. It turns easier, clips faster, and lasts longer than any other clipping machine made.

WE GUARANTEE IT FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Price complete, at your dealers, only \$9.75. Write for our big free catalog. Try this machine out side by side with any other machine on the market, at any price, if this is not worth three times as much, send it back at our expense both ways, we will refund every cent you paid. Send today.

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still a large industry and must increase. The great cattle ranches in the west and southwest are gradually giving way to the arable farmer, and will continue to do so until cattle ranching on a large scale is a thing of the past. Even now there is no more wild and woolly west in Texas than there is in Manitoba, and the northern popular idea of Texas as the stamping ground of the cowboy and the long-horned steer, with all that they suggest, is quite erroneous.

Texas is now, and is destined to become more and more a mixed farming country, and mixed farming is necessary in order to renew the fertility of the soil, and diversify production. For some years past Texas farmers have been making the mistake of depending principally on their cotton crop, to the neglect of other products, much the same as our own farmers used to do in putting all their efforts into wheat. Unprofitable prices for cotton a year or two since caused general discontent, and unreasoning agitation made the farming community believe that low cotton prices were caused by speculation on the cotton exchanges, and laws were made by the Texan legislature prohibiting the buying and selling of cotton for future delivery in the way it is done on exchanges. At about the same time, owing to partial failure of cotton crops and the organized withholding of cotton from the markets on the part of the producers, prices advanced and according to the popular view the legislation was given the credit of bringing about higher prices. Since then again, the falling off in the demand for cotton and the production of normal crops, have sent prices down, and again the raising of cotton is unprofitable, and now the cry is to diversify crops, raise less cotton and more of other crops, which is both sensible and practical.

Along with this diversification of crops, dairying and stock raising are strongly advised, and apparently there are few countries where dairying and stock raising will prove more successful and profitable, either on a large or small scale, than in Texas. Cattle go in the open air the year round, and do not require to be housed and hand-fed for weeks or months in winter, and such shelter as they may need at times when weather is inclement is provided at small cost. Creameries are becoming popular, and the growing towns and cities make a market for large quantities of milk. The numerous railways and interurban electric routes afford great facilities for the development of the dairy and creamery industries, and thus for the increase in cattle raising.

The efforts to improve the breeding of cattle are also receiving much encouragement and attention. The long-horned Texas steer will soon be a thing of the past, even as the buffalo of the western plains, and the Shorthorn, the Hereford and other improved breeds are the stock now called for, while Jersey and Holstein cows for dairy purposes are quite numerous. The great yearly fat cattle show was held last week at Fort Worth, at which the entries for competition were over five thousand. The show is a state affair, and this was the thirteenth annual show. Fort Worth is a city of about 70,000 people. It is situated in the north central part of Texas, and is a railway centre, having twelve railways running into it from all parts of the state and beyond. Fort Worth is a natural centre for the cattle trade of Texas, both beef cattle and stockers, and six years ago the Chicago firms, Armour & Co. and Swift & Co., built large packing houses at Fort Worth, which with its natural advantages has made it the largest cattle and hog market in the southwest. Last year nearly 1,100,000 cattle and 750,000 hogs were received in the Fort Worth stock yards, and bought and sold there, an average of about 3,000 cattle and 2,000 hogs for every day in the year. Besides this, there were large numbers of sheep and calves received. On Wednesday of this

week the receipts of hogs at Fort Worth were the largest on record for one day, the number being 8,550, and on the same day there were received 2,500 head of cattle, including 200 calves. Some prime fat steers exhibited at the show last week were sold to Armour & Co. for as high as 8½¢ per lb. live weight, and others as high as 7½¢ per lb. These of course are fancy prices for fancy beef. Wednesday's prices for the usual run of market stock were 6½¢ to 6½¢ for prime, corn-fed steers, down to 3½¢ to 4½¢ for common to fair grass-fed. Hogs sold at 6½¢ to 6½¢ for choice heavy weights, averaging about 275 lbs, 5¢ to 6¢ for medium to good, and 4½¢ to 5½¢ for fair to good light weights; these are all net live weight prices.

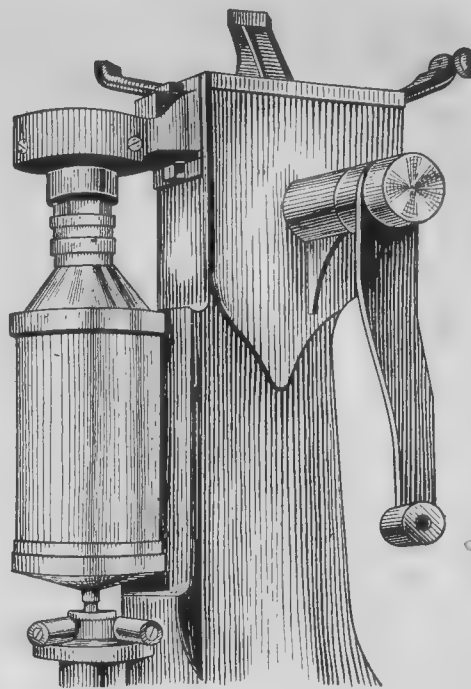
The high prices for corn and other feeding materials in the United States during the last two years has had the effect of decreasing the supply, and the average weight of cattle and hogs because many farmers have thought it better to feed fewer animals and feed them for a shorter time than usual, and sell the feed at the high prices obtainable, and this has resulted in due course in higher prices for beef and pork. In time, and probably before very long, it may be expected that the comparatively high prices for cattle and hogs will result in increasing the production of them, and at same time will stimulate the growth of feed stuffs to meet the increased requirements, and increase in production will ultimately result in lower prices. In the same way high prices for grain may so stimulate the increase in acreage, that with good crop seasons, temporary over production will again result and prices will decline. There is ever a compensating balance working in natural and commercial affairs, from which average results emerge, and happy is the people that is wise enough to regulate the conduct of its affairs to a measurable extent in line with the working of it, and fortunate is the individual who can manage to do likewise.

The serious damage done by the green bugs to wheat and oats in Texas three years ago, when a large part of the crop was a total failure, came at a time when higher prices for cotton and the popular sentiment favored increasing production of it. These influences caused farmers to greatly restrict the acreage of wheat and oats, and also of corn to some extent, during the last two years. This has resulted in Texas not raising enough grain of any kind for home requirements. Consequently wheat and flour and feed grains have to be brought into the state from further north. And thus today No. 2 red winter wheat for grinding into flour for daily bread is worth 140¢ per bushel of 60 lbs. in the city of Dallas. Corn is fetching 73¢ to 75¢ per bushel, and oats 58¢ to 60¢ per bushel. Were prices approximate to these to continue for a year or two grain growing in Texas would increase immensely. It will increase in any case. At present the price of grain is probably higher here than anywhere else in the world where there is ordinary railway communication. If there were no duty on wheat coming into the United States, wheat could be bought in Liverpool and delivered in Texas by the Gulf of Mexico to cost less money than it does brought down from Kansas or Missouri, only 400 miles north.

In regard to the future of wheat the writer's idea is that after the coming summer is over, grain supplies will gradually increase again, under the stimulus of the contemplation of high prices. Present high prices are causing economy in consumption and will increase the acreage for production. Prices for wheat will not decline to very low figures for many months, but through man's energy and effort, and the periodical extra beneficence of nature, overproduction will certainly develop in the not too distant future, and much lower prices will follow in due course.

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Second Magnet Cream Separator Prize Contest



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FIFTY PRIZES for GIRLS AND BOYS under 15 Years of Age, who live on Farms in Canada.

Contest closes May 15th. Prizes Awarded June 1, 1909
We want information you can easily give us.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Fill in your name and address, mail to us. A blank form will be sent you to fill up and also the rules of the contest.

Any child that can write may succeed.

Fifty beautiful \$1.00 Pearl Handled Pocket Knives of the very best quality to be given to the writers of the fifty neatest and best arranged letters about neighbors who keep cows and have no cream separator.

In the first contest we promised twenty prizes, but so many good letters were received that forty-seven were distributed.

Cut out this Coupon here.

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Please mail me a blank form and terms of the contest.

Name.....

P.O.

Township.....

Contest closes May 15th. Prizes awarded by Mr. A. B. Petrie, June 1st, 1909.

The Petrie Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

Hamilton, Winnipeg, St. John, N.B., Regina, Vancouver, Calgary.

LUMBER

TO FARMERS DIRECT FROM MILLS.

A LUMBER COMBINE.

It is not generally known by the public how completely the prices and control of lumber in the three prairie provinces are under the control of the association of retail lumber dealers.

The association dictates how many yards shall be permitted to do business at each, and also dictates to the mill who they shall sell to. The association aims to eliminate what it considers undue competition, by limiting the number of yards, and by denying the mills the privilege of selling to any but regular dealers.

If one or several farmers are wanting a number of car loads of lumber, and any mill should have the temerity to sell them, the association will at once black list it and notify all its members, who will thenceforward boycott such a mill.

Some of the line yard lumber companies are most exacting, but under the existing conditions, the farmers have no choice but to buy from them, or others who are members of the association, as they are denied the privilege of buying their lumber supplies in a competitive market.

Because we have dared to offer to sell farmers and other consumers lumber in car lots direct from the mills, we are classed as pirates, and every possible effort is made to influence the mills against us.

With us personally, whenever we buy any goods, we want the privilege of buying in a competitive market and believe the consumers of lumber as their right, would like the same privilege.

The retail lumbermen want this privilege themselves yet are unwilling to concede it to others.

To afford the farmers this privilege of buying their lumber in a competitive way and at the same time help ourselves, we have engaged in selling lumber at strictly wholesale prices shipping direct from the mills. Notwithstanding the tactics of the retailers' association in trying to keep us from getting supplies we are able to furnish lumber and other building material.

We expect that the local yards will continue to sell the bulk of the lumber consumed, but we expect that they will have to submit to have some opposition in the future, the same as all other classes of traders.

Unless their trade is regulated by reasonable competition, which they are trying by desperate means to keep out, the farmers will have just grounds for being dissatisfied.

Farmers when you consider all these circumstances and that we will be your benefactors, we think we are justly entitled to your trade, and that, on equal terms, you will turn your orders to us when in want of lumber.

Send us your specifications and get our prices before you order elsewhere.

Lumber, Shingles, Cement, Lime, etc., direct from the mills, also Cedar Fence Posts.

McCOLLUM LUMBER CO.,

14 Traders' Bank

WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

PUBLISHED BY
NOR'-WEST FARMER LIMITED
COR. McDermott Ave. and Arthur Streets
WINNIPEG, MAN
C. D. STOVEL MANAGING DIRECTOR

Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

ESTABLISHED 1882

Subscriptions to Canada, Great Britain or British Colonies, \$1 a year, in advance.
To the United States, \$1.50.
To Winnipeg (unless called for at office of publication) \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 180 lines.
Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 25th and 10th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 27th and 14th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints that we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.



MAKE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Every year should see some permanent improvement made on every farm. It may be a contribution to the buildings, it may be the investment in the foundation for a purebred herd, it may be the planting of a windbreak or a wood lot. But, whatever form it may take, something permanent should be added with every cycle of the seasons. This is a good time to do some careful planning in this connection.

LONGEVITY AND SANITATION.

It is cheerful news to hear that the people of Canada are increasing in length of life. Probably most thinking persons, in so far as they have had any ideas on the subject, have inclined to the belief that longevity was on the increase, but a bulletin recently issued by the Dominion Census and Statistics Office brings definite confirmation of the fact. The census returns quoted in this bulletin show that in 1871 the mean age of all people living in Canada was 23.50 years. In 1881 the mean age had increased to 24.63 years. In 1891 it was 25.73, and in 1901, 26.79 years, making an increase of 3.29 years in the three decades. The increase in longevity is attributed to better sanitation, and to a better observance on the part of the people in general of the natural laws of health, of which the chief requirements consist in pure air, pure water and pure food.

Besides this, we think, the compilers would properly have added the influence of labor saving machinery, which no doubt prolongs life by doing away with many forms of toil which in a very literal sense may be said to have been "killing work."

GRATIFYING TRADE EXPANSION.

An official summary of the trade of Canada which has just been published by the Trade and Commerce Department shows that although during the past ten years the total trade of the United Kingdom increased in volume only a little more than 29 per cent., and that of the United States only a little more than 38 per cent., the trade of Canada grew

during the same period a little more than 74 per cent. In 1899, Canada's imports were 160 million dollars worth; in 1908 they were more than 282 million dollars worth. Her exports of home produce in 1899 were 142 million dollars worth; in 1908 they stood at over 247 millions.

TO ENSURE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

One of the most outstanding developments of the past century, in the commercial world, has been the evolution of the large corporation. Perhaps in no other country has this been more pronouncedly the case than in the United States. We find that in that country they have a special government officer whose business it is, we presume, to keep an oversight over corporations and to suggest ways in which they may best be governed. We are not quite certain as to what his duties are, in detail, but the point that is of interest is that he has made a report, and that in this report he makes certain recommendations. These recommendations may be summarized as follows:

"As corporate business has become national, its regulation must also be national. There should be a system of regular reports from the large interstate corporations to an office of the government, setting forth the financial condition, business organization, and corporate transactions of the company. Such government office should have access at all reasonable times to the records and accounts of such corporations, and should publish the important facts and tendencies thus disclosed. The system of making reports should not be compulsory, if a voluntary system can be made effective. Corporations complying with these requirements should be given the advantage of a definite federal registration, thus reaping the benefit of a public standing as concerns with open accounting, and not afraid of publicity."

There is a suggestion here that might be given somewhat wide application. It simply means, so far as we can see, letting the light in upon the business of the large corporations. There are sound economic reasons why, in many lines of enterprise, large corporations should replace small ones, but the building up of large and powerful corporations is attended with many and great dangers. In all such cases it is most desirable that the public be given as many of the facts as possible as to the profits, the operations, and the tendencies of the business. If the suggestion in the U. S. commissioner's report will help in this direction, it should be applied as widely as possible, not only in that country but in this as well.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

We have received a copy of the third annual report of the Fire Commissioner for Manitoba, which covers the calendar year of 1908. The report states that the number of fires in the province during the year was 364, 208 of them having occurred in Winnipeg and 156 throughout the rest of the province. The losses amounted to a little more than half a million dollars, which is only about half the amount of the loss from fire in 1907. The report, speaking of the work of the commissioner says: "My work as fire commissioner has been centred from the beginning, on fire protection, and if only one-sixth of this reduction of loss can be credited to the activity of this office, it will more than have justified its establishment and have paid for itself several times over," and would also warrant the creation of offices of this nature in other provinces." Not only is considerable classified information published in regard to the losses by fires, but a number of the principal sources of loss are indicated and touched upon in such a way as is calculated to set the public thinking. For in-

stance, it is claimed that defective chimneys, furnaces and stovepipes cost the province \$107,000 last year, and it is suggested that wherever possible, official inspection work should be undertaken so as to guard against loss from this cause. We can easily understand that governmental supervision, no matter how wisely applied, cannot prevent more than a small proportion of our losses from fire, but seeing that fire losses are so large and that the destruction of property from this cause is absolutely without any compensating benefit to anyone, it is only ordinary sanity to endeavor to cultivate a wholesome public sentiment on the question and to secure prevention in whatever measure prevention may be possible.

SENSIBLE LEGISLATION.

It requires a very delicate adjustment of the human sensibilities to appreciate all the niceties of justice as that commodity is ordinarily labelled out in the average police court. Take, for example, the old laconicism, "twenty-four hours to leave the town." Vagrants and other doubtful characters have heard these words from the judicial lips times without number, but there are very few indeed who would ever undertake to explain how the improvement of human society is to be brought about by ordering the man who has been apprehended of wrong doing in one community to move on to some new field of operation where he will not be known and therefore more liable to do further harm. But these old familiar words are soon to be heard for the last time in Canada, if a bill now before the Dominion Parliament should become law. This bill provides that:

"It shall not be lawful for a justice before whom any person is brought, charged with being a loose, idle or disorderly person or vagrant, to discharge such person on condition that he leaves the municipality in which he then is. If unknown, he shall be detained until his previous history is ascertained, and if subject to deportation, he shall be deported. If two convictions for vagrancy or assault be proven against him he shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to the maximum penalty prescribed by law."

A Dominion order-in-council has been passed fixing the charges for inspecting grain after August 1, 1909. For grain in sacks (as it at present has to go when shipped via the Pacific coast) the charge will be one-third cent per 100 lbs., equal to \$2.00 per carload. For grain in bulk it has been raised from 40 cents to 50 cents per carload. The charge for weighing has been raised from 25 to 30 cents per carload.

New South Wales has adopted a rather unusual method of endeavoring to encourage town raised boys to take up farming as a life calling. Farm schools have been established for the training of city boys who desire to go as assistants on farms. Such boys will receive a

FARM LOANS

The CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. will loan upon Improved Farms upon favourable terms.

COSTS LOW.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Address

ROBERT YOUNG,
Manager INVESTMENT BRANCH,
Winnipeg.

year's training in return for the labor they do upon these farms. If they desire to stay a second year some wages will be paid. It is hoped in this way to turn a number of youths from the city to farm labor.

On the whole, the West can be thankful for a good supply of reliable seed this spring.

We are very glad to learn that the Seed Branch, Ottawa is now at work upon the preparation of a new and enlarged edition of that superb weed bulletin, "Farm Weeds of Canada." We understand that the proposed edition will not be ready for some time and that it will then probably be put on sale in the book-stores, to be sold at a price calculated to repay the actual cost of production.

A movement has been set on foot by the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club to create some sort of suitable monument to the memory of the late Dr. James Fletcher, Entomologist and Botanist of Dominion Experimental Farms, whose death occurred about five months ago. Few men have given to Canada a public service which has been of such a national character and so worthy of public recognition. Anyone interested in the movement can secure information regarding the particulars by writing Arthur Gibson, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Mr. Gibson is secretary of the committee.

The spring season usually wheels in rather snarply in this country, and the man who would get his crop in at the right time "must make hay while the sun shines." The fever gets into the blood, and soon every farmer worthy of the name is doing his utmost to keep up with, or get ahead of the procession. In this haste a word of caution may be in place. Undue haste without thoroughness is unwise. There is more to farming than simply to "slam in" so many acres of wheat in a day. The careful preparation of a good seed bed; thorough treatment of the seed to prevent smut; proper attention, also, to the live stock; a little time in righting matters about the buildings—all these will pay handsomely. No man whose work is well ordered will ever be in too big a hurry to do it in the right way.

What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heart-burn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abnormal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at these will show that it contains no alcohol, or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, from the roots of native American medical, forest plants. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Props., Buffalo, N. Y.





Breeders and feeders of live stock are invited to contribute their experience. We wish to make this department of the greatest value to its readers, and can do so only with the help of our subscribers.

Important Meeting of Saskatchewan Stock Breeders.

The Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association held its annual meeting in Regina on March 23, in connection with the Saskatchewan Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show. During the four years of its existence, this association has been a live organization and has accomplished much for the breeders of live stock in the province. The secretary reported that during the past year the executive of the organization undertook the preparation of a directory of the breeders of the different breeds of live stock within the province. It had been their intention to print a list for distribution, of all the breeders, but the Dominion Government had some time ago issued a directory of live stock breeders all over the Dominion, hence it was decided not to print the list this year. It was the intention, however, to forward the list to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa to be incorporated in the annual report now soon to be issued. A copy of this report will be sent to each member. It was also the purpose of the association to further complete the directory and for the next few years, at least, issue an annual statement showing the name, post office address, number of breeding animals, and the number of animals of each sex for sale in every flock, herd, and stud in the province. It was also the intention to prepare a directory of the breeders of grade animals in the province.

The horse show, fat stock show, and bull sale had showed improvement with every year. In 1906 there were 57 entries in the fat stock show—33 cattle, 6 sheep and 18 swine. In 1907 there were 68 entries—36 cattle, 2 sheep and 30 swine. In 1908 there were 128 entries—55 cattle, 8 sheep and 65 swine. The horse show had increased from 45 in 1906 and 60 in 1907, to 70 in 1908. The cattle sale of 1906 was the largest, 128 head being offered and 68 sold, averaging \$75.35 per head. In 1907, 46 head were offered, and 34 sold at an average price of \$88.38. Last year 96 head were offered and 49 sold at an average of \$80.82 per head.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Robt. Sinton, who has been president of the association ever since it was organized, four years ago, read the following address:

"From the standpoint of the agriculturist, the year 1908 has been remarkable for the rapid recovery made by the province from the effect of the depression of 1907, caused by the crop of that year having been frosted in many parts of the province, together with the money stringency prevailing at that time, confidence having been restored no doubt, by the favorable crop of 1908 and by the fact that the farmers of the province refused to be stampeded, but persisted in continuing on the even tenure of their way, proving to the world the part the farmers can exercise in regulating the financial and commercial problems of the West. Saskatchewan lands are now being considered by money institutions as the best security in the world. Furthermore, Saskatchewan, and the western provinces generally, is becoming a coveted field to all and sundry for the expansion of business of every conceivable nature.

"No doubt the trying times of 1906 and 1907 will be put to good account by the farmers of the province by adopting more careful methods on the farm, by husbanding their resources, and forcing them to depend to a greater extent on their own efforts for their financial requirements.

"Referring more particularly to the

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVER, Roselea Farm, Virden. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and introducer and grower of Western Ryegrass. Although offered a very satisfactory price for my 1908 crop of seed whole sale, I have decided to sell as usual direct to the user. As I could not supply the demand for the last few years, early application is necessary to secure a supply. In Shorthorns I can supply a few nice heifers, or cows with calves at foot at moderate prices.

H. H. SIMPSON, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., breeder Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Nobleman (imp.). Seven choice bull calves, also cows and heifers for sale.

M. C. WRIGHTMAN, Lindisfern Stock Farm, Morden, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Yorkshire swine. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

JOHN WISHART, Prospect Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, and Hackneys. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Write or phone for wants.

JOS. CASWELL, Saskatoon, Sask., breeder of milking Shorthorns, Yorkshire and Tamworth Pigs, and Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale. Rye grass seed.

HAROLD ORCHARD, Hazelhurst Farm, Lintathen, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine and S.C. Rhode Island Red poultry. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Write your requirements.

R. JOHNSTON, Radisson Pure Bred Stock Farm, Radisson, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young bulls and hogs for sale.

FRANK WOODCOCK, Willow Creek Farm, Chater, Man., breeder of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Clydesdale horses. Young stock for sale.

McKIRDY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Breeder and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

F. MURDOCK, Spring Bank farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Poland China Hogs, and Scotch collie Dogs.

COLIN D. REX, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imported Baron's Pride = 28855 =.

CLYDESDALES, imported and home bred. Traynor Brothers, Meadow Lawn Farm, Condie, Sask.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire pigs. Young stock for sale.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro', Sask., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

THOS. JASPER, Roseland Stock Farm, Harding, Man., breeder and importer of Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep. Write wants.

W. J. McCOMB, Beresford, Man., importer and breeder of Red Polled Cattle, the farmer's cow.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Yorkshire Swine, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle, Shire horses and Pekin Ducks.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of high class Ayrshires, Yorkshires Black Minorca, and White Wyandotte poultry.

BRIER ROSE STOCK FARM, pure bred Berkshires. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Bronze Turkeys. Wm. Curry, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

H. F. CALDWELL, Roslyn Stock Farm, Dauphin, Man., importer and breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

JOS. COCKRIELL, Box 13, Holmfild, Man., breeder of high-grade Oxford Down Sheep Ram lambs for sale. Twelve firsts Killarney 1908.

R. C. HENDERS, Morningside Farm, Culross, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Breeding stock for sale.

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedge-wick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta., breeder of Hereford cattle. Some choice animals, both sexes, young and old, for sale.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas.

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

T. D. TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man., Shorthorns and Berkshires.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for Sale.

GUS. WIGHT, Evergreen Farm, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

JOHN SCHARFF, Hartney, Man., breeder of Clydesdale Horses.

SUFFOLK STALLIONS, Suffolk Sheep. Stallions and Rams for sale 3 championships and 6 firsts at Dominion Exhibition, 1908, for sale. Correspondence solicited. Jacques Bros., Northern Star Ranch, Ingleton P.O., Alta.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Tamworth swine. 30 pure-bred Berkshires, Yorkshire and Tamworth boars fit for service, for sale.

WM. D. LYON, Haddo Farm, Moffat, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales, Aberdeen Angus Cattle and large Berkshires. Young stock, all from prize winners, for sale.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

JOHN STRACHAN, Up Hill Stock Farm, Crandall, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES ANDREWS, Poplar View Farm, Carman, Man., Shorthorn breeder. Young male stock for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Sask., Polled Angus cattle. Stock always for sale. Write me before buying.

J. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man., Shorthorns, Berkshires, Yorkshires. Young hogs for sale.

W. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man. Ayrshires. Berkshires and W.P. Rocks for sale. Booking orders for eggs.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Griswold, Man., breeder of Leicester sheep. Write for prices.

K. M. WEBSTER, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Nutana, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

D. McFARLANE, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

G. W. ORSER, Wauchope, Sask. Choice Short horns of both sexes for sale.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshires. Write your wants.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

T. H. PERDUE, Wild Rose Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

J. C. WHITNEY, Dauphin, Man., breeder Shropshire Sheep and White Rocks. Pure bred Ram Lambs for sale.

A. H. TRIMBLE, Lone Spruce Farm, Red Deer, Alta. Breeder of Ayrshire cattle.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Sask., breeder Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

H. H. KEYS, Maple Avenue Farm, Pense, Sask. Angus cattle. Young stuff for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Battleford, Sask., breeder of Berkshires. Choice stock for sale.

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Sask., breeder choice Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

A. & D. STEWART, Westbourne, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

P. B. McLAREN, Clearwater, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

J. J. SPROULE, Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto, Man. Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Sask., breeder of Berkshire swine.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder Prize winning English Berkshire Swine.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man., breeder of Berkshires and Jerseys.

HUGH GILMORE, Burnside Stock Farm, Pasqua, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales.

W. T. McPHERSON, Wadena, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire and Berkshire swine.

J. S. RENWICK, Carberry, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

FRANK MILBURN, Virden, Man., breeder of large English Berkshires.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder of Holstein cattle and Yorkshire swine.

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

P. M. BALLANTINE, Melrose Park Farm, Lacombe, Alta. Herefords and Yorkshires.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Lacombe, Alta., breeder of Hereford cattle.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM J. G. Barron, Prop., Carberry, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire swine have made Fairview Farm famous. The breeding animals coming from Fairview have been a prime factor in the improvement of stock in this country. The Shorthorn herd is now headed by Mistletoe Eclipse and Topman's Duke VII, with Fairview Lad and Scotch Thistle in the junior herd. Imported Yorkshire sires. Some choice heifers for sale.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine. For sale four yearling Shorthorn bulls. Rock bottom prices. Booking orders for spring Pigs.

J. A. NICOLL, Rossendale, Man., Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. A choice lot of pigs for sale now.

ROBERT REID, Forrest Station, Man., breeder of Percherons. Stock by noted prize winners for sale. Fort de Verdome, Champion Brandon Winter and Summer Fairs, at head of stud.

MORTSON BROS., Brandon, Man., have Yorkshire hogs for sale, young and old, both sexes. Showed grand champion Brandon Fair. Prices according to quality of animal selected.

J. S. GIBSON, Morden, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, (Royal Si tyton No. 57921 head of herd). Special value in high-class B.P. Rocks. Write early, all for sale.

A. D. HAMPTON, Hayfield, Manitoba, breeder of Leicester Sheep. Showed champion ewe, 5 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third at 1908 Brandon Fair. Stock for sale from imported sires.

W. SWITZER, Box 1076, Brandon, Man., breeder of Improved Yorkshires. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Prices according to age.

P. A. SWITZER, Maple Leaf Farm, Lacombe, Alta. Breeder of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs. Reasonable terms and inspection invited.

JERSEY CATTLE—Old Basing Farm, three miles east of Red Deer, Alta., C. A. Julian Sharman, proprietor. Correspondence and inspection invited.

JOHN ALSTON, Lake View Farm, Prince Albert, Sask., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Shropshire sheep and Berkshire hogs. Young stock for sale.

H. E. WABY, Enderby, B.C., breeder of dual purpose Red Polls. Choice bull calf for sale. His dam took 2nd in the three days' dairy contest at Winnipeg, 1907.

WM. CHALMERS, Brandon, Man. Importer and breeder of Shorthorns. Prospective buyers met and returned.

G. LESS FERGUSON, Avondale Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

R. HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont. Breeders and Importers of Ayrshire cattle. Write us for your wants.

McKELVIE & PORTERFIELD, Box 1063, Brandon, Man., breeders of pure bred Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock from imported sires.

GEO. HIGGINS, Box 714, Brandon, Man., breeder of prize winning Yorkshire hogs. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Large litters.

H. W. METCALF, Greenbank Farm, Lacombe, Alta. Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire hogs. Young stock for sale.

WILD ROSE STOCK FARM—Souris, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale Horses. One young stallion rising three for sale. T. H. Perdue.

GEO. B. GIMBY, Cartwright, Man. Breeder of Holsteins. Stock for sale. Six-rowed beardless barley for sale.

HERMAN BEAMEN, Hillview Farm, Napinka, Man. Breeder of large improved Yorkshire Swine.

DUNFIELD BROS., Dauphin, Man. Ayrshires and White Wyandottes. Young stock for sale at right prices.

W. P. WILLIAMS, Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta. Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale.

W. L. McNAIR, Progress Point Farm, Keyes, Man. Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

JOHN MATTHEWSON, Virden, Man., breeder of pure bred English Berkshires.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man. breeders of Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

Sixty Clydesdales and Shorthorns for Sale

10 exceedingly large young Bulls, in fact the best quality I ever raised, sired by the great Golden Drop Stock Bull "Royal Pilgrim." Show females of all ages. Clydesdales mares and fillies some imported; a grand entire coming 2; sired by King's Heir—Apply to PURVES THOMPSON, Maple Shade Farm, Purves P.O., Man.

The Maples Shorthorns

We have still the bulk of our herd of Scotch Shorthorns, and will sell them at very low prices to close out the herd at an early date. The breeding and quality of this herd is the equal of any in the country. Write, or better still, come and see them. Bergen Station C.P.R. 1 1/2 miles, Winnipeg 6 miles. Will meet parties if notified.

H. O. AYEAST, Mount Royal P.O.

Do You Want to Be a "GOOD FELLOW"

with your trade and add \$15 to your weekly income without extra work? If so, send addressed envelope for free particulars to TEDDY'S LABORATORY, Wheeling, W. Va., U. S. A.

Power Plowing Pays Best

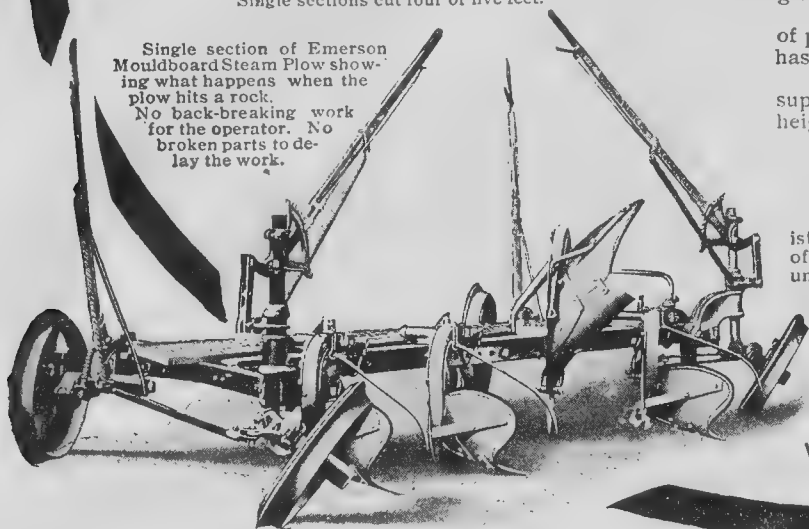
PLOWING is the most important work on the farm—it prepares the seed bed. A perfect seed bed goes far toward a bountiful harvest. With 100 acres or more the Emerson Engine Plow will do this work *cheaper* than any other way. It will always do it *better*—but most important of all enables you to do your plowing when the soil is in *proper condition*. With one of these plows and a traction engine, three men can do in one day the work of ten men and forty horses, with ten 12-inch gang plows, and do it more thoroughly and evenly, at a fraction of the cost. The horses and gang plow outfits would represent an output of at least \$7,000.00 and the daily cost would be at least three or four times the cost of doing the same work with an Emerson and a 20-H.-P. traction engine. Whatever way you figure it—the Emerson will save you money.

Emerson Engine Plows

What the Emerson Does

2 section cuts 8 to 10 ft. with 18 to 20-H.-P. Engine 20-30 Acres a Day
3 section cuts 12 to 15 ft. with 22 to 30-H.-P. Engine 30-40 Acres a Day
4 section cuts 16 to 20 ft. with 32 to 35-H.-P. Engine 40-60 Acres a Day
Single sections cut four or five feet.

Single section of Emerson Mouldboard Steam Plow showing what happens when the plow hits a rock. No back-breaking work for the operator. No broken parts to delay the work.



The Emerson Engine plow turns equally well to *left or right*, cutting the same width on the turn as on straight-away. This makes it possible to plow from center of field out, leaving hard ground for hauling fuel and water.

Works continually, no stop for turnings—no ground left unplowed except small triangles in extreme corners of the field.

The close center draft hitch to engine makes light and even draft, getting full benefit of power. The long purchase levers make easy adjustment for uniform depth. Fireman has time to attend to the plows.

The four-wheel distribution of weight gives the Emerson great strength without superfluous weight. In five minutes' time the Emerson can be raised to its extreme height and set to follow wherever the engine goes.

Old Ground or Prairie Breaker Bottom or Discs Interchangeable on Same Frames

We recommend 16-in. Mouldboards as experience has proven them to be most satisfactory for this work. Parts of each section are interchangeable, hence no loss of time in case of breakage. You can arrange your load to suit your power under all conditions.

Bottoms are equipped with friction bolts or spring trip devices as ordered, insuring against breakage from contact with rocks.

Write to us at once for Free illustrated book showing the Emerson at work under various conditions.

Tudhope-Anderson Co.

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Send
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**Illustrated Engine
Plow Book Today**

live stock interests of the province, I find, by figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Regina, that the total number of live animals owned within the province in 1908 were 1,659,849, classified and valued as follows:

	No.	Valuation each	Total value
Horses	343,863	\$135	\$46,421,505
Milch cows	179,722	37	6,649,714
Other cattle	565,315	20	11,306,300
Sheep	144,370	5	721,850
Swine	426,579	5	2,132,895
	1,659,849		\$67,232,264

"Comparing these figures with those of 1905, the date our organization, the increase shows a gain of 115% in three years, or 888,394 head, plus 126,843 exported and approximately 300,000 required for local meat consumption.

"C. P. R. and C. N. R. returns show exports for Saskatchewan in 1908 as follows:

	No.	Valuation each	Total Value
Horses	4,050	\$175	\$708,750
Cattle	38,454	38	1,463,252
Sheep	15,843	5	79,215
Swine	20,365	8	162,920
	78,712		\$2,414,137

"It may fairly be assumed that exports consist largely of mature animals, hence higher values are named than for the average run. Taken as a whole this would appear to be a very satisfactory showing and as the figures indicate, the live stock interests of the province are following closely those of grain production. Saskatchewan being mainly an agricultural province, stock and grain growing must of necessity go hand in hand.

"As the number of live stock increases from year to year, the question of a satisfactory market within the province for our meat products, both alive and in the dressed carcass, becomes a very serious one indeed, and any solution of the problem would surely be hailed with deep satisfaction by the stock growers of the province.

"In horses, the home market is able to take care of everything that is raised

within the province and will no doubt continue to do so for years to come, in fact thousands have to be brought in annually to satisfy the demand.

"In cattle, sheep and swine, the situation is very different as the export figures indicate. The supply is much greater than the home market demands and the number keeps on increasing from year to year.

"At the same time the province pays out annually for cured and preserved meats, approximately \$1,500,000, nearly all of which is brought in from other parts. The establishment of packing and curing plants within the province

with the object of supplying the home market with cured and preserved meats and at the same time strengthening market conditions is a question that must very soon receive the earnest attention of the stock breeders of Saskatchewan. These institutions are said to bear the same relation to the live stock industry that the milling concerns do to the grain interests of the country where they exist, and they also have the same regulating and steadying effect on the market.

"The stock growers of some of our sister provinces, similarly situated to ours, are taking active measures along the lines suggested. In view of the in-

creasing importance of the live stock industry in Saskatchewan and the possibility for greater development as the years go by, I would earnestly advise the representatives of the different classes of live animals within the province to organize under the head of their own particular line of live stock. There is no doubt that the live stock interests of the province would be much better served in this way from now on than they can possibly be under one association as at present.

"I cannot close without recalling to memory with the deepest regret the untimely death last June of the late A. P.



Sunny Side Inez, First Prize Angus Heifer at the Manitoba Winter Fair, the property of J. D. McGregor, Brandon. This heifer made a phenomenal record in the show rings of the States last season, winning first prize at Minnesota, Sioux City, Inter-State Fair, St. Joseph Inter-State Fair, Illinois, Missouri, the American Royal at Kansas City, and the International at Chicago.

Ketchen, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for Saskatchewan. As an official of the Government, he will long be remembered as a man of sterling qualities, and his kind and gentlemanly interest in our association will long be appreciated and his memory cherished and revered by all concerned."

WINTER FAIR BOARD TO BE ORGANIZED.

A special committee consisting of R. H. Taber, Condie; Alex. Mutch, Lumsden; P. M. Bredt, Robt. Sinton, and John Bracken, all Regina, had been appointed by the association to investigate and report upon the advisability of organizing a Winter Fair Board. This special committee went into the whole problem most thoroughly and reported, in substance as follows, which report was adopted in full by the meeting:

"That it is in every way desirable that a Winter Fair Board be organized."

"That for best results such a board should consist of representative breeders of the different classes of live stock."

"That these members can best be selected by associations representing breeders of the different classes of animals."

"That in order to bring about this condition, it is considered advisable to form, instead of the one general association (Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association), four separate associations; a Horse Breeders' Association, a Cattle Breeders' Association, a Sheep Breeders' Association and a Swine Breeders' Association."

"That such reorganization take place immediately, and that the assets or liabilities of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association be taken over by the Winter Fair Board as soon as all business in connection with the fat stock

the following motion, which was adopted:

"Whereas it is now the rule at the Winnipeg stock yards that all stock must be weighed off the cars, and whereas at Toronto, Chicago, and other leading markets the stock are allowed to be fed and watered before weighing, therefore be it resolved by this association that the Winnipeg market should be on the same basis as the other markets, and, further, that this association endorses the principle of a public abattoir."

FREIGHT AGENTS TO BE INTERVIEWED.

On motion of Mr. Stowe, Davidson, the association decided to appoint a committee of five to interview the freight agents of the different railroads with a view to getting more satisfactory shipping arrangements for live stock at fair time. Opinion as to the irregularities and abuses which the live stock men have to contend with were freely expressed.

NEW ASSOCIATIONS FORMED.

Following up the adoption of the report of the special committee, the breeders of the different classes of live stock met and elected officers as follows:

HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Pres.—Alex. Mutch, Lumsden.

Vice-Pres.—W. H. Bryce, Arcola.

Directors—Robt. Sinton, Regina; J. D. Traynor, Condie; R. H. Taber, Condie.

CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Pres.—P. M. Bredt, Regina.



Newly organized Saskatchewan Winter Fair Board. Reading from left to right: Jno. Bracken, Regina, Sec.; G. O. Kinnon, Cottonwood; Alex. Mutch, Lumsden; A. B. Potter, Montgomery; R. H. Taber, Condie; Robt. Sinton, Regina, Pres.; R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; P. M. Bredt, Regina, Vice-Pres.; W. J. Rutherford, Regina.

show, horse show, and cattle sale is settled.

"That provision be made to give the Poultry Association representation as soon as they decide to hold the poultry show in connection with the winter fair."

"That an admission fee be charged all who are not members of any of the Associations."

"That the Executive Committee of the Winter Fair Board consist of

The president of each of the Breeders' Associations, the Professor of Animal Husbandry of the Agricultural College, as soon as the latter is formed, a representative from the city council, and the president of the Saskatchewan Poultry Association, as soon as they decide to amalgamate with the other associations in holding the winter fair."

"That the directors of the Winter Fair Board consist of the Executive Committee and the vice-president of each association affiliated, the Executive Committee to appoint the officers of the Board."

"In making these recommendations your committee have kept in mind; not only the question of the organization of a Winter Fair Board, but the larger and more important consideration of the usefulness of the associations to the breeders themselves. We believe that new associations could more satisfactorily and more efficiently cope with the problems now facing the live stock industry of the west."

STOCK YARDS AND ABATTOIR.

A. B. Potter, Montgomery, brought in

Vice-Pres.—Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood. Directors—R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; J. C. Pope, Regina; R. W. Caswell, Regina.

SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Pres.—A. B. Potter, Montgomery.

Vice-Pres.—M. Brennan, Francis.

Directors—Peter Horne, Regina; Jos. Browne, Ellisboro; M. J. Stowe, Davidson.

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Pres.—Fred T. Skinner, Indian Head.

Vice-Pres.—R. M. Douglas, Tantallon. Directors—P. M. Bredt; Frank Shepard, Weyburn; G. W. Quick, Maple Creek.

WINTER FAIR BOARD.

The executive of the Winter Fair Board met on Thursday night and elected their officers. The president, vice-president and secretary were instructed to draw up a constitution and by-laws to be submitted to the Board for its approval at another meeting to be held sometime during the Regina summer fair. It is also proposed to settle up the affairs of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association at that time. Officers elected were:

Pres.—Robt. Sinton, Regina.

Vice-Pres.—P. M. Bredt, Regina.

Secretary—John Bracken, Regina.

Mr. Bracken will also act as secretary for each of the breed associations.



WILL THE HARVEST FIND YOU READY?

YOU owe it to yourself to be ready to take care of your grain after it is grown. It may ripen all at once—you will need to cut it quickly.

When you start in, you hope to have the work go right along. You will have neither the time nor disposition to tinker with poor working machines, when you go into the field. Be wise in time. Give some thought to the machines you will use in the harvest, and do it now. A McCormick binder will give you a sense of readiness for the harvest that you can get in no other way.

If you purchase a McCormick you know that when you go into the field with your hired help, you will not be annoyed with breakdowns and delays—you will be able to harvest your grain in the shortest possible time—you will do it with the least labor on your part, and the least worry to your horses—you will be able to save all your grain.

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Rape for Hog Feeding.

There can be no doubt that in the economical production of pork the use of rape is entitled to a much more general use than it has been given in this country in the past. Its cultural requirements are very simple, and when given a well manured piece of ground, a reasonably large amount of moisture and a fair chance it is a very heavy cropper.

For some years the experimental farms in Western Canada have used rape plots for hog pasture, and the reports encourage its use. For definite information as to its value, we may be pardoned, however, for referring to a rather extended series of tests made in Wisconsin a few years ago and summarized in the report of that state as follows:

The results of these feeding trials with rape for pigs would seem to warrant the following conclusions:

1. That with pigs from four to ten months old representing the various breeds of swine, an acre of rape, when properly grown, has a feeding value, when combined with a ration of corn and shorts, equivalent to 2,436 pounds of a mixture of these grain feeds and a money value of \$19.49 per acre.

2. That rape is a better green feed for growing pigs than good clover pasture, the pigs fed upon the rape having made on the average 100 pounds of gain on 33.5 pounds less grain than was required by the pigs fed upon clover pasture.

3. That pigs are more thrifty, have better appetites and make correspondingly greater gains when supplied with a rape pasture in conjunction with their grain feed than when fed on grain alone.

4. That a plot of Dwarf Essex forage rape when planted in drills 30 inches apart, early in May in Wisconsin, will yield three good crops of pasture forage in a favorable season.

5. That rape is the most satisfactory and cheapest green feed for swine that we have fed.

6. That every feeder of hogs in Wisconsin should plant each spring a small field of rape adjoining his hog yard, and provide himself with a few rods of movable fence, to properly feed the rape to brood sows and young pigs.

7. That rape should be sown for this purpose in drills 30 inches apart to facilitate the stirring of the ground and cultivation after each successive growth has been eaten off.

8. That hogs should not be turned upon a rape pasture until the plants are at least 12 to 14 inches high and that they should be prevented from rooting while in the rape field.

9. That rape is not a satisfactory feed when fed alone, when it is desired to have any live weight gain made in hogs, though it has been found that they will just about maintain themselves without loss of weight on this feed alone.

Feeding and Management of Young Pigs.

Young pigs should be given plenty of opportunity for exercise from the time they begin to get strong enough to run about. If they are confined too closely they are apt to take on flesh too rapidly and become infected with what is known as thumps. Thumps are indicated by violent vibrations of the heart. It is caused by the deposition of fat about the internal organs. When the pigs get an attack of thumps they never will thrive well afterwards, and it often results in death. If the weather is cold it is a good plan as soon as the pigs are old enough to begin eating, to scatter some grain on the floor of the alley and let them pick it up. Lots should be provided adjoining the pens of the piggery in order that the pigs may have the run of them as soon as the weather will permit. They should be transferred to a grass lot as soon as grass comes.

Pigs generally have learned to eat when they are about three weeks old. From this time on, they should be encouraged to eat as much as possible. Provision should be made so that the pigs can be fed in an enclosure to which they may gain access by means

of a creep. When they first begin to eat, feed a mixture of middlings and skim milk, for there is nothing better. A little ground oats may be added to their ration when they are about a month to six weeks old.

WEANING.

There seems to be a great difference of opinion concerning the proper time to wean pigs. Some practice letting them wean themselves, which is not a good practice. If hogs are raised in large numbers, sows of all tendencies will be used and it will prove most rational as a rule to wean the pigs when they are about six or seven weeks old. As soon as they are taken away from their dams, run them in a grass lot until other forage crops are ready. If the litters vary considerably in age, it will be well to make two lots of them, so that they may be grouped according to age.

If they are weaned at this age they should be fed carefully. They will get along very well if skim milk is available. If not, they will not thrive as well. When skim milk is lacking, feed them a ration of two-thirds middlings and one-third ground oats, which has been soaked between meals. Feed the pigs three or four times a day for a few weeks after they are weaned. Barley scattered on the ground for them to pick up can be fed from the time they are two or three months old.

The pigs should be castrated before they are weaned, as they recover from the operation more readily at this age than at any other. It is not a good practice to let pigs get over a month old before they are castrated.—North Dakota Bulletin.

The Control of Bovine Tuberculosis.

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has recently published in bulletin form a paper on the above subject read before the International Congress on Tuberculosis at Washington last October, by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General for Canada. The paper throughout is of a most practical nature and very interesting, but because of its length and slightly technical nature in parts, we think is unwise that we should reproduce it in full. We would, however, suggest that those who are interested in the subject should write the Department asking for a copy.

While the paper in full may thus be secured, we know that only a limited number of our readers will write for it, and so we republish herewith some extracts that we think are of particular interest.

In the letter of transmissal to the Minister we find some statements that, although outside the confines of the paper itself, deal with the question, and which are worth quoting as follows:

Of the two problems connected with bovine tuberculosis, namely, the eradication of the disease from the herds of a country and the protection of the human race from bovine infection, the latter is by far the most simple and easy of solution.

Under the system now followed in Canada, matters of this nature are properly dealt with by the public health authorities operating under provincial laws which, in cases where this has not been already done, can easily be so amended as to furnish the powers necessary for the absolute control of the situation as regards the supply of milk and meat, these products being, needless to say, the most important agents in the communication of tuberculosis from animals to man.

Danger from the first mentioned source can be practically eliminated by providing for the regular veterinary inspection and testing with tuberculin of all herds supplying milk for human consumption; animals reacting to the test or, even in default of reaction, showing clinical evidence of being affected with tuberculosis, to be permanently earmarked and the use of their milk for human food absolutely prohibited.

This course has been followed in some communities in Manitoba for a considerable time by virtue of amendments made,

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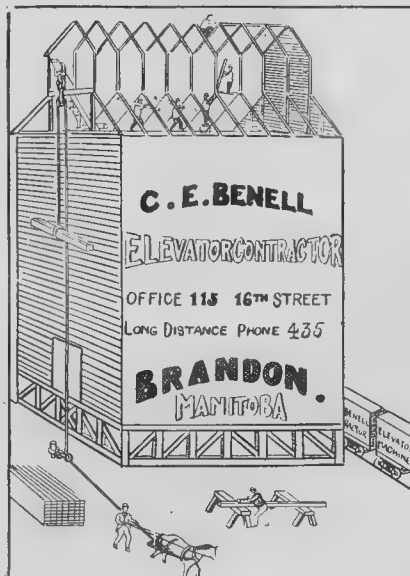
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many years ago, to the Municipal Act of that province.

Similar regulations are in force in several communities in other provinces and I may remind you that, with the view to encouraging and assisting the efforts of municipal authorities in this direction, this branch of your department supplies tuberculin, free of charge, for the use of duly qualified veterinarians, on condition that reports of all tests made are promptly furnished and that reacting animals are properly earmarked.

The meat supply can be similarly safeguarded by the abolition of the secret and unsanitary private slaughter-houses and the substitution thereof of municipal abattoirs conducted under the supervision of specially trained and qualified veterinary inspectors as is now done, under the provisions of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, in all establishments engaged in the export or interprovincial meat trade.

A satisfactory, practical solution of the wider problem of the complete eradication of bovine tuberculosis has yet to be found.

In the beginning of the paper itself we read this statement of the position which the Dominion Health of Animals Branch takes upon the question:

I have but little to say on the control of bovine tuberculosis in Canada, inasmuch as while in some districts, under municipal and provincial laws, efforts are being made to control the disease in dairy herds supplying various centres of population, very little is now being done by the federal government through the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture, which is in my charge.

Although for some years, at a period prior to my assuming office, a very considerable amount of testing with tuberculin upon the application of owners was carried on, no appreciable benefit was found to result, and, as a matter of fact, we now confine ourselves to the testing of cattle imported or exported for breeding purposes, those on the Experimental Farms, and a few other herds which have been placed by their owners under the direct control of our officers.

We, however, on the request of owners of cattle who desire them tested, supply tuberculin free of charge to any reputable qualified veterinary surgeon, on condition that he will send to the department the results of the tests made by him, on charts which we furnish for that purpose.

All cattle reacting to tuberculin in Canada, save those privately tested, are permanently earmarked by cutting a large T out of the right ear.

I may as well frankly state that the reason for this apparent inertia is that, so far, no satisfactory intelligent method of dealing with bovine tuberculosis has been evolved and we deem it wiser, before taking action, to await results of the investigations now being conducted by veterinary scientists in various countries, in the hope that some better way of dealing with the problem may be discovered.

Dr. Rutherford then proceeds at some length to discuss the various proposed compulsory measures for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis which have been advanced, and shows their weaknesses and ineffectiveness. He then proceeds to express his opinions as to the intimate relationship between ventilation and the spread of tuberculosis as follows:

In the meantime, while we are awaiting, as I fear we will for some time yet have to wait, the discovery of a certain and satisfactory scientific method of dealing with bovine tuberculosis, let us, as practical men, carry on an energetic campaign of education among cattle owners and the general public. Bovine tuberculosis will be stamped out when individual owners realize that it pays much better to keep sound cattle than to lose money and feed in maintaining herds tainted with disease.

In this campaign of education there should first be taken up a question in regard to which veterinarians have hitherto, in most cases, been culpably negligent. If there is one matter today in which veterinarians are behind the age, it is that of failing to insist at all times, in season and out of season, on the importance to live stock of thorough

and effective stable ventilation. Having before us the object lesson afforded by the medical profession, and the marvellous results which its members are achieving by open air treatment, not only helping, but actually curing advanced cases of tuberculosis, to say nothing of checking the disease, as is now daily done, in its early stages, it is nothing short of disgraceful that we are yearly permitting thousands of valuable animals to become infected owing to the unsanitary conditions under which their owners insist on keeping them.

Of the truth of this contention, which is, perhaps, at first sight, rather sweeping, there is no lack of proof. In northern countries where cattle are generally closely housed, and where a proper system of ventilation is the exception and not the rule, we almost invariably find bovine tuberculosis rampant. In milder climates where animals have free access to fresh air, as for instance among the Hereford cattle in England, it is a rare thing to find a case of that disease. On the ranges tuberculosis is unknown, except where it has been introduced by some pampered stable-bred individual, and even such a one is more likely to recover than to die, provided the malady is not too far advanced and the first winter can be endured.

To put the case plainly, stockmen are breeding tuberculosis a great deal faster through neglect of this important subject of ventilation that it will ever be possible to stamp it out by the promiscuous use of tuberculin and the slaughter of diseased animals.

I may be pardoned if, while on this subject, I refer briefly to an experiment which I have been carrying on for the last three years. A herd of forty-three (43) cattle, (twenty-one (21) being dairy cows) twenty-eight of which had reacted to tuberculin, the remaining fifteen being apparently free from disease, has been kept under open air conditions since the fall of 1905.

The objects of this experiment, which is of a purely practical nature, are threefold; firstly, to ascertain the effect of open air treatment upon the diseased cattle themselves; secondly, to ascertain to what extent healthy cattle, kept in contact with diseased cattle under open air conditions, are subject to infection; thirdly, to ascertain what percentage of healthy calves it is possible to rear from diseased cows, kept without any precautions under open air conditions.

The experiment is not yet concluded, nor have its results been properly tabulated for publication. I may say, however, that of the twenty-eight reactors, one only has broken down from generalized tuberculosis during the three years which have elapsed since the experiment began. One other has been killed owing to tuberculosis of the udder. Of the healthy animals kept in contact with them, feeding from the same racks, grazing over the same ground, drinking from the same pool, not a single one has become affected and this in spite of the fact that from time to time, animals suffering from acute generalized tuberculosis have been introduced to the herd and allowed to mix freely with its original members.

The results in the rearing of healthy calves, however, remind one somewhat of the Irishman's pigs, which, you will recollect, when killed, did not weigh as much as he expected and he never thought they would.

Of the calves dropped and reared by reacting cows, seventy-five per cent have so far entirely failed to react, while twenty-five per cent have reacted at various ages ranging from four months to one year. One calf died at six weeks old from generalized tuberculosis, this case being probably congenital.

The results of the various tests of the original reactors made at intervals of about six months and in the last case after a lapse of twelve months, are exceedingly interesting and will, when published, together with the *post mortem* notes, merit the careful perusal of those who believe in the absolute reliability of tuberculin as a diagnostic agent.

I might add that the cattle have had no shelter but open sheds and have, with the exception of a few of the weaker individuals, been fed nothing but hay for the three winters during which they have been under observation.

It should be mentioned that through

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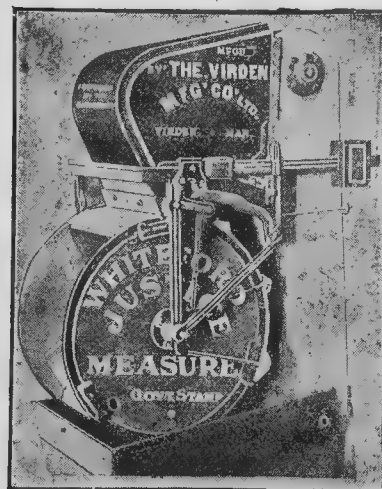
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an error in judgment on the part of an over-zealous herdsman, during the first winter, our calves began to arrive in December of 1906, the first being dropped when the thermometer was 29° below zero, the others following at intervals, sometimes very short, until the middle of March, 1907, and that in spite of this both dams and progeny thrive well in the open air.

The results are very interesting in view of the present tendency to consider the digestive tract the most frequent and certain channel of infection. While the experiment above outlined assists in proving that young animals can be and are most frequently infected through the digestive system, it also, to my mind, shows that, in the case of adults, infection through the air passages plays an important part.

I feel satisfied, and I think all practical men will agree, that had the healthy cattle in this experiment been kept under ordinary stable conditions with their diseased companions, they would not have escaped as they have done.

The highest medical authorities are nowadays advising, and with the very best possible results, our modern hot-house humanity, to get 'closer to nature' in every possible way. The advantages of adopting a similar policy in the handling and housing of domestic animals are too apparent to admit of discussion. Nature has furnished our animal friends with every conceivable requisite for protection against ordinary climatic conditions and most of the diseases and disabilities to which they are subject have been caused by and owe their continuance to the irrational artificial conditions imposed upon them by well-meaning but ignorant, or rather unthinking, owners and attendants.

I am here, however, to learn and not to teach. The problem of the control of bovine tuberculosis is undoubtedly the most serious confronting the veterinary sanitarian of today, and if the labours of this section of the International Congress result in its solution, I for one will be forever grateful.

After the "Stock Food" Manufacturers.

On March 9, Mr. Sexsmith introduced into the House of Commons an amendment to the Adulteration Act which was intended to have an effect upon the stock food business. His bill proposes that the following words be added to the Act:

"'Stock food' means and includes every substance imported, manufactured, prepared or disposed of as a food for domestic animals, except flour, meal, bran, shorts or middlings free from admixture, which is sold for more than ten dollars per ton."

It is to be regarded as a violation of the act "if, in the case of a stock food sold for more than ten dollars per ton, it is not sold in packages, or is not tagged or labelled in a con-



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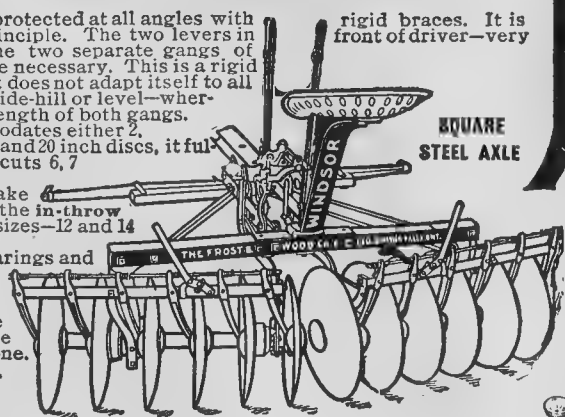
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has an all-steel frame, strongly protected at all angles with constructed on the out-throw principle. The two levers in conveniently located—control the two separate gangs of discs which can be set at any angle necessary. This is a rigid Harrow, but still not so stiff that it does not adapt itself to all kinds of soil conditions. Whether on side-hill or level—wherever driven—it will cut uniformly the length of both gangs. The patented pole attachment accommodates either 2, 3 or 4 horses. Built in 8 sizes, with 16, 18 and 20 inch discs, it fulfills the demands of every farmer. It cuts 6, 7 and 8 feet in width.

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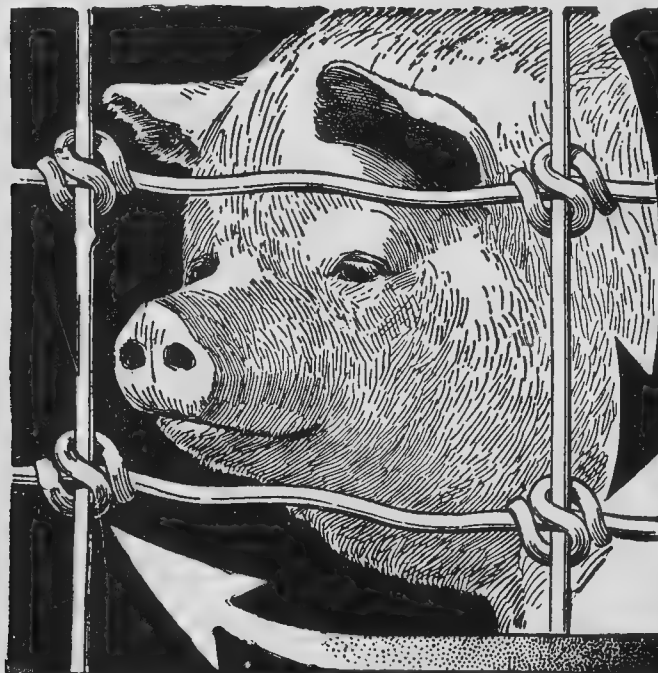
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spicuous manner, or if such package, tag or label does not give the percentage of fat and proteins and the name of the manufacturer."

The penalty for adulteration is stated not to exceed \$200 and costs, or three months' imprisonment, and for each subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding \$500 and costs or six months' imprisonment, or both.

If this becomes law, it will likely have an appreciable effect upon the stock food business.

The Saskatchewan Bull Sale.

The Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association held their annual bull sale in Regina on March 26. There were 57 entries and 40 sales, P. M. Brett receiving the top price of \$305 for his bull, Ury's Hero Pride. Stuff that was fit sold reasonably well considering the condition in which the cattle business has been for the past few years. There seems now, however, to be a more hopeful outlook and breeders are receiving considerable inquiry for good stuff. There was the usual lot of entries that were no good, bulls that should not have been entered at all. The buyers, however, were quick to recognize quality and several scrubs barely got into the ring before they were sent back to the barn. The sale may be counted a success for there were several well bred and well fitted animals offered. In general, the prices ranged according to quality. Some very fine bulls did not sell high enough, one of which was Douglas' St. Clements. Results of the sale follow:

lished the following list of dates: Wolseley, March 30; Mortlach, April 3; Maple Creek, April 5; Govan, March 30; Saltcoats, April 1; Broadview, April 14; Grenfell, April 24; Moosomin, April 23.

The farm is wrongly arranged where it becomes necessary to keep horses or colts constantly locked up in a stable without any chance of exercise. During the days of spring work especially, on too many farms the colts are kept confined because there seems to be no good place to turn them out. "Rest and fat are the greatest enemies of the horse."

When a horse is purchased out of a bunch or from a sale stable, it is a good plan to isolate him from other horses for a fortnight. If he has taken distemper or any other similar trouble from meeting other infected horses, he will not thus carry it to the other horses on the farm.

If the feet of the colts have not been kept in shape during the winter, they should be trimmed up before they are turned out. The value of many good horses has been lessened by neglect in this respect. A chisel, a hammer and a good block of wood on which to rest the foot are all the implements necessary. Get a steady man to hold the colt securely and go at it. All that is necessary is to trim off the long toes and the shell all around which prevents the foot from resting squarely on the ground. Be careful in not paring deeply or in getting into the sensitive part of the foot. Just trim the hoof so that the colt stands squarely. It will make a big difference in the way the colt travels once the feet are squared up and there will be less tendency for the develop-

SHORTHORN—BULLS

Name of Animal	Owner	Buyer	Price
Ury's Hero Pride	P. M. Brett, Regina	F. D. Mansell, Hanley	\$305
Craigie Main	"	W. Piercy, Doverdale	250
Prince Victor	"	Traynor Bros., Condie	250
St. Clements	Jas. Douglas & Sons, Tantalou	W. M. Smith, Lumsden	215
Royal Ruby	Hugh C. Watson, Oxbow	Wm. Tuppings, Bender	180
Prime Laddie	David Caswell, Asquith	S. W. Hoover, Horse Lake	165
Oakside Admiral	P. M. Brett	W. M. Graham, Balcarres	131
Dundonald	Ed. K. Hume, Manor	"	1-5
Willow Bank Hero	Jas. Cheyne, Manor	Jno. T. Young, Alameda	125
Royal Sailor	Hugh C. Watson	W. Harkness, Hazelwood	125
Sittytton Fame	Chas. Wallace, Lumsden	W. M. Graham	120
Red Rambler	Wm. Piercy, Dovedale	W. S. Hislop, Arco'a	115
Little Chief	Jos. Drury, Stoughton	W. M. Graham	105
Pride of Parkdale	David Caswell	"	100
Star 33rd	R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon	"	100
Golden Prince	Jas. Cheyne	"	100
Alameda Boy	Wm. Fleming, Alameda	Jno. Martin, Glen Valley	100
Bonnie Charlie	R. L. Kid 1, Fairmede	W. M. Graham	100
Golden Marquis of Tantalou	Douglas & Sons	H. W. Ketcheson, Davidson	90
Marquis of Tantalou	Douglas & Son	Elias Cumming, Bender	85
Bud of Tantalou	Thos. Erickson, Tantalou	W. M. Graham	85
Sittytton Killeroy	Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood	W. G. Hislop, Arcola	85
Hero	R. H. Scott, Alameda	W. M. Graham	85
Earl Grey	Jno. T. Young, Alameda	"	85
Tolono	Hy. Cumming, Montgomery	G. Springrice, Pense	80
Star 35th	R. W. Caswell	A. B. Bompas, Wolseley	70
Tempest	Jas. Cheyne	J. A. Cameron, Carlyle	60
Sittytton Goods	Geo. Kinnon	Alex. Weir, Regina	60
Royal Chief	F. T. Skinner, Indian Head	Wm. Smith, Lumsden	60
Star 45th	R. W. Caswell	H. W. Swanston, Welwyn	50
Star 50th	"	Jno. Gardner, Regina	50
Prince Edward	F. T. Skinner	F. W. Fast, Rosthern	50

SHORTHORNS—FEMALES

Preferential	Douglas & Sons	Elias Cumming, Bender	125
Twinkling Star	"	Alex. Weir	100
Prairie Queen	F. T. Skinner	R. H. Williams	70

HEREFORDS—BULLS

Vacillation 2nd	Mossom Boyd Co., Prince Albert	W. M. Graham	125
Gleaner	"	"	125
Reprobation	"	Jos. Brady, Arcola	100
Transgression	"	J. A. Graham, Regina	90
Vagation	"	D. A. Purdy, Lumsden	75

Average price, Shorthorns, males	\$116.40
" " " " females	94.33
" " " " Herefords, males	102.00
" " " " " " " " " "	113.37

It has been quite conclusively demonstrated that p.g.s fed milk containing tuberculosis germs will take disease.

In almost all classes of live stock it pays to feed separately the animals of different sizes. If big and small pigs, for example, are fed together the big ones may be depended upon to get the largest part of the feed.

Complete arrangements could now be made for a hog pasture with all the accessories for feeding, shade, etc. Perhaps valuable time may be saved by providing for these things ahead of season.

Saskatchewan is indulging itself in a series of stallion shows this spring. The Department of Agriculture has pub-

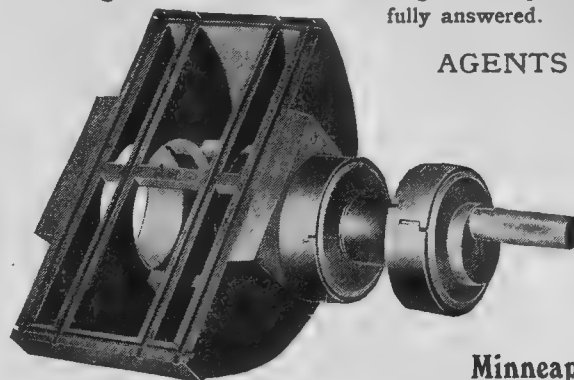
ment of sprains which may turn into limb troubles. Do this work while the colts are stabled and while they are used to being handled.

Gradually accustom the newly broken colts to hard work. On many farms the tendency is to wait till just a few days before work time and then all pitch on to the colt, subdue him, and put him to work before he has had a chance to know what work is. The result is a very bad pair of shoulders after he has worked a week or two, great loss of flesh, and a general set-back. Don't expect too much of the newly broken colt. He should be well broken and accustomed to light work for some time before he is sent to the fields to do a day's work. It is small wonder that some colts go wrong.

The Baker Balanced Piston Valve

For Traction and Stationary Engines of D Slide Valve Type, Insures a saving of 20 to 30 Per Cent.

The problem of the piston valve solved. Note the two spring rings put together so as to be in effect one wide spring ring. Easily lubricated, eliminating wear. Write for free catalog. All inquiries gladly and cheerfully answered.



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The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st. 1907 \$20,355,303.00
Assets over Liabilities 269,273.10

THE NUMBER OF FARMERS INSURED DECEMBER 31st, 1907, OVER 16,316.

Over 16,316 farmers insured. The largest agricultural Fire Insurance Company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

A. Naismith, Pres. R. M. Matheson, Vice-Pres. C. D. Kerr, Treasurer.
A. F. Kempton, Sec. and Mgr.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00. Subscribed Capital, \$300,000.00.

THE OCCIDENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. Head Office—Wawanesa, Man.

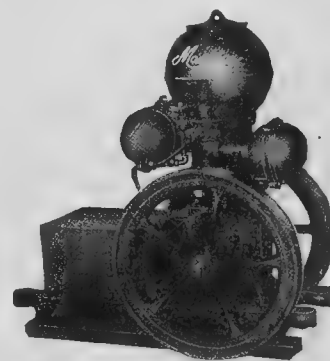
POWER FOR THE FARM



Every up-to-date farmer should have a Power Windmill or Gasoline Engine.

The Manitoba Power Mill is made for the West in the West. The simplest, strongest and best regulated mill on earth.

The Manitoba Gasoline Engines combine Simplicity, Durability and Economy. Made in all sizes from 1 to 25 horse power. Every engine thoroughly tested for two weeks before shipment. This saves trouble for the buyer. See the new 20 horse power Manitoba threshing engine before buying. It will pay you.



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We also make PUMPS of all kinds; Grain Grinders, Steel Saw Frames, Tanks and Water Basins.

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ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS

Impregnators for getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. The popular Safety Impregnating Outfit, especially adapted for impregnating so-called barren and irregular breeding mares, \$7.50. Breeders Bags, Serving Hobbles, Stallion Bridles, Body Rollers, Shields, Supports, Emasculators, Ecreseurs, Service Books, etc. First quality goods only. All prepaid and guaranteed. Write for FREE Stallion Goods Catalogue. **CRITTENDEN & CO., DEPT. 36 CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.**

Stallion Goods

Some Hints on Building the New Barn.

With Special Reference to the Use of Concrete.

Reproduced by request from The Nor'-West Farmer of April 5, 1905.

[Editorial Note.—The Nor'-West Farmer has perhaps never published an article that has met with wider appreciation than the one which we reproduce below. This article was written for us by the late A. P. Ketchen, during the time of his editorial connection with this paper. Mr. Ketchen had for some seasons been prominently connected with a large cement firm, and had had a wide experience in concrete building. When the article appeared previously, one cement manufacturer wrote us saying that it was one of the best—if not the best—articles on the subject he had ever seen.

We reserved a great many copies of that issue to meet the calls which should come in later and have been constantly sending them out to enquirers up to this time. The time has now come, however, when we must either refuse further requests or reproduce the article, and we have decided on the latter course.

Only on March 25, 1909, we received a request for a copy of this article from a farmer near Brandon who says: "Some years ago you published an article on concrete from which a neighbor of mine built a splendid wall although he had no previous experience. Have you a spare copy left?"

The article follows:

dress ourselves in this article.

One of the most important of these is adaptability. The barn, or stable, must be adapted to the purpose for which it is being built: if on a dairy farm, it must be adapted to the requirements of dairy stock; if the farm be devoted to mixed farming, the barn must be modified in certain particulars to suit the requirements of mixed husbandry; and, in any case, it must afford ample accommodation under the most sanitary conditions for at least a large proportion of the stock that is likely to be kept on the farm. It is a foolish mistake to build on a half-section a barn suited only to the requirements of a quarter; it is also equally absurd to build on a quarter-section a barn large enough for a half-section.

An important principle to be kept in mind in building the new barn is economy: economy in first cost of erection, economy in cost of maintenance afterwards, and economy in time and labor, in the storing of hay and grain, and in caring for the stock. By the term economy we do not necessarily mean a saving in outlay; economy may, and does, mean judicious expenditure. That man is most economical who, while avoiding all unprofitable expense, seizes every opportunity to invest money or labor where

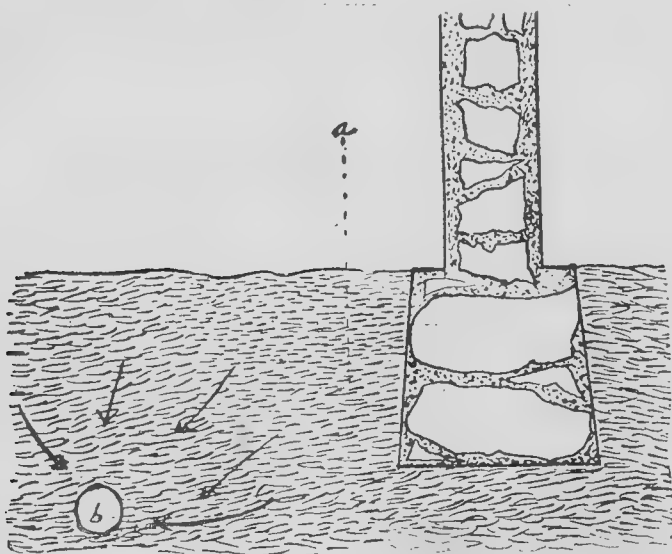


Fig 1.—End section of good foundation and well built concrete wall. The soil at (a) on expanding with the frost lifts away from the wall. The proper location for the tile drain is shown at (b).

We have during the past few months received a large number of requests for information on subjects connected with farm buildings, and especially the use of cement concrete. To all of these we have sent private replies with the promise that in an early issue we would discuss the subject at greater or less length, and endeavor to give such information at least as would enable the prospective builder to avoid a few of the mistakes that are most commonly met.

Under ordinary circumstances, a farmer builds but once in a life-time. It is, therefore, important that every smallest detail of the proposed new barn be carefully thought out before commencing operations in order to avoid mistakes, which are often not easily remedied after the building is erected. Neglect to do this may result in an error that will be a constant source of regret for years.

Conditions differ so much in different localities, and even on different farms in the same locality, that to attempt to outline a model barn that could be adapted to the needs of all would be absurd. There are, however, certain main principles that are equally applicable under all conditions; and it is to a discussion of some of these underlying principles that we purpose to ad-

dress ourselves in this article. One of the most important of these is adaptability. The barn, or stable, must be adapted to the purpose for which it is being built: if on a dairy farm, it must be adapted to the requirements of dairy stock; if the farm be devoted to mixed farming, the barn must be modified in certain particulars to suit the requirements of mixed husbandry; and, in any case, it must afford ample accommodation under the most sanitary conditions for at least a large proportion of the stock that is likely to be kept on the farm. It is a foolish mistake to build on a half-section a barn suited only to the requirements of a quarter; it is also equally absurd to build on a quarter-section a barn large enough for a half-section.

SITE.

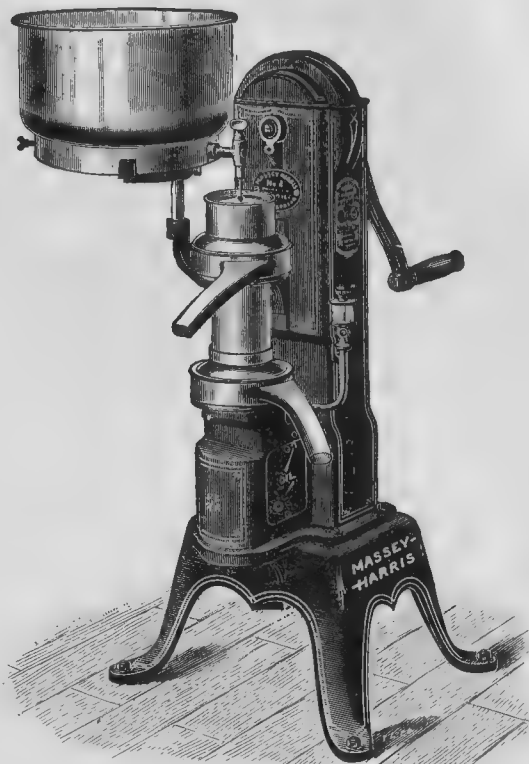
Great care should be taken in the selection of a site for the barn. It must, above all things else, be dry, preferably the crown of some slight knoll or elevation. Until quite recently it has been the prevailing practice, especially with farmers who have come from Eastern Canada, to select, if possible, the face of a side-hill, and to excavate so that the stable doors would open on a level with the surface, while the back of the stable would be from two to four feet below the level of the ground. This has been found to be a mistake, especially in the clay districts. If the sub-soil be very dry, porous sand or gravel, the objection to this practice is not so great, but on clay soil it is next to

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The only Separator with a double skimmer, which makes it the closest skimming Separator under all conditions.



Only two, easily removed parts inside the bowl. Built on correct mechanical lines all the way through.

For Perfect Satisfaction To-day, To-morrow, the Year Around, Use the "MASSEY-HARRIS"

McCORMICK DRILLS

WESTERN Canadian farmers have learned that they are assured of getting the seed in the ground in the right condition when they use McCormick drills.

The disk drills, single or double, penetrate hard ground, cultivate it thoroughly, and they work successfully in mud. The positive force feed is driven by chains from the main axle. There are no cog wheels on McCormick drills to wear, get out of mesh, and cause irregular sowing.

Both the disk and shoe drills open the furrow properly and to right depth. Spiral steel tubes conduct the seed to the bottom of the furrow where it is dependably covered to the right depth by drag chains.

The great advantage of the McCormick drill is that the single disk, double and shoe drills are interchangeable. There is no question but that double disks are superior in muddy fields, single disks in hard and trashy ground, and shoe drills in well prepared and mellow seed beds. Farmers who purchase any one of these styles of drills can change it into either of the other two by putting on either of the other two styles of markers. By doing this, the farmer will have a drill for all conditions of ground—dry, hard, trashy, muddy, or a well prepared seed bed.

Both wheels are drive wheels on McCormick drills. That insures positive, even feed. Shoes and disks are arranged to make lightest possible draft. Convenient foot boards aid the operator in his work.

McCormick drills, single and double disk and shoe, are made with 14, 16, 20 and 22 markers.

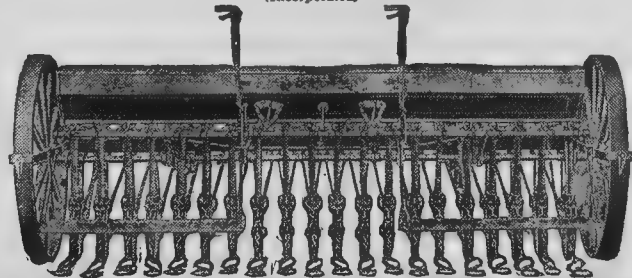
McCormick disk harrows, smoothing harrows, cultivators and scufflers are the best implements of their kind.

McCormick drills and implements are built in Canada and are specially designed to meet Canadian conditions.

It will pay you to get acquainted with McCormick drills and high class tillage implements. Local agents will demonstrate them and furnish all information. Call on them, or write nearest branch agency.

Western Canadian Branch Houses: Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.

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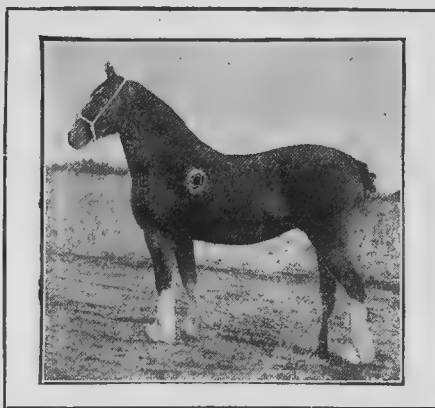


Meadow Lawn Clydesdales

A new importation arrived on March 20, comprising stallions sired by **Baron's Pride, Marcellus, Silver Cup, Moncrieff Marquis**, and other noted sires. These stallions are up to the usual high standard of **Saskatchewan**, as may be noted by their **winnings** at the recent **Saskatchewan Winter Fair**.

WINNINGS:

First Prize aged Stallion
Second Prize 3-yr. old Stallion
Second and Third Prize 2-year old Stallion
Second Prize yearling Stallion.



Ladylike, winner of 1st in class and Reserve Champion as foal, and First and Champion in 2-year filly class at Chicago International.

Horses sold at closest prices. No middlemen. Everything sold from barns.

Visitors driven to farm from Graham's Livery Barn

TRAYNOR BROS., Condie, Sask.

impossible to secure a perfectly dry stable and yard on the face of a side-hill, and especially if excavated in the manner that we have indicated. Not only have we to contend with the surface water—but there is a constant soakage from the face of a clay slope of this kind that tends to keep the stable damp and the yards soft and muddy during a large part of the fall and spring months. Good drainage will, it is true, prevent the water from actually percolating through the walls into the stable, but even with the best drainage the wall will be damp and cold, especially in the spring, when the ground is saturated with water. The floor, too, has been brought closer to the level of the soil water, and will be colder than if separated by two or three feet of relatively dry earth from the water table. But, apart altogether from better sanitary conditions, it is well worth while to build on the level or on the crown of some slight elevation. The barn looks better, adding considerably to the general appearance of the homestead; the foundation is apt to be better, because of more perfect drainage; and the surroundings are more likely to be clean and dry, an advantage not easily over-estimated.

The barn should be far enough from the house to reduce the danger from fire to a minimum, to avoid contamination of the well by soakage, and to preclude any annoyance in the house from stable or barnyard odors. On the other hand, the distance should not be so great as to become an inconvenience. The various members of the family make a good many trips between the house and the barn in the course of a year; to shorten the distance, therefore, by even a few yards effects a saving of time and energy that is worth considering.

Since our prevailing winds are from the north and west, it is desirable to have the barn facing the south or the east, preferably the south. This locates the yard, not only on the sunny side, but also on the sheltered side of the barn; it also minimizes the probability of cold winds blowing directly in at the

doors when open, as they generally are during a part at least of every day.

FOUNDATIONS.

A good foundation, while not necessarily the most important part of a building, is at least essential to a good

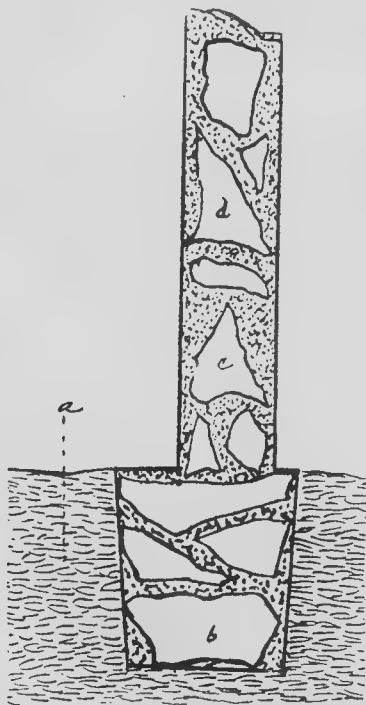


Fig. 2.—End section of a bad foundation and a poorly built concrete wall. Note the foundation resting on the soil at (a) instead of the soil on the foundation as in Fig. 1. The wall is placed on one side of the foundation. The stone (b) is not bedded in concrete, so that the real bearing surface of this footing is limited to a few inches on each side. Note also the wedge shaped stones (c and d), tending to split the wall.

wall. While a good foundation does not ensure a good wall, a defective foundation does ensure a cracked, unsightly, and short-lived building. Yet, strange to say, many, if not most of the contractors building basement walls for farmers throughout the country, are culpably careless about the foundations.

We have seen many expensive and otherwise skilfully constructed buildings ruined because of a lack of proper care and foresight on the part of the builders in the laying of the foundations or footings.

The foundation required will vary with the nature of the soil. On a sandy or gravelly site, there is not danger of injury from frost: it is, therefore, necessary to remove only the loose surface soil. To prevent damage from settling, however, it is necessary to make the footings somewhat wider on a sandy subsoil than is necessary on clay. On a clay subsoil, owing to greater liability to heave with the frost, it is better to lay the footings not less than twenty-four inches below the surface. It is not necessary, however, to give them so wide a base as on a more yielding soil. The foundation should be somewhat wider at the bottom than at the ground line, as shown in Fig. 1. When this is done the soil at A, on expansion with the frost, lifts off the wall, and does no damage. But if, on the other hand, the sides of the trench have been allowed to slope in a little towards the bottom, as in Fig. 2, the soil at A, on freezing, lifts the wall with it, and a damaged wall is the inevitable result. This mistake is a common one.

When lining out the trenches for the foundations, care should be taken to place them so that the wall will come exactly over the middle of the footings, as shown in Fig. 1. A very common and inexcusable blunder is illustrated in Fig. 11. When the wall is placed on one side of the footing, as shown in this figure, the weight of the building tends to tilt the foundation and crack the wall. A crack due to this cause is usually longitudinal, especially in a brick or concrete wall. In a stone wall cracks due to any cause are generally more or less diagonal, and in any wall, if due to unequal settling of the foundation, they are diagonal.

All foundations should be laid in cement concrete. It adds but little to the expense, and, if intelligently done, it ensures stability.

A very important, if not the most

important, essential to a good foundation, is thorough drainage. Except in very rare locations, a tile drain should be laid completely around the building about three feet from the wall, and, if possible, a little lower than the footings. This will keep the soil dry below and around the foundation, and will reduce to a minimum the probability of damage from either settling or heaving. It is well to remember that, in spite of the most careful precaution, all foundations settle a little. The important requisite is that they settle evenly. We are aware that in many places it is not possible to get an outlet for a tile drain as described above, but it is none the less desirable, and should not be omitted where it is possible to get a suitable outlet within reasonable distance.

It has been a very common practice among the country masons to dig a trench of almost any shape and size, fill it with cobblestones, and make this imitation serve the double purpose of foundation and drain. If all the other conditions are favorable, a good wall can sometimes be maintained on such a footing, but the odds are heavy against it. The practice is all wrong in principle. The water, instead of being removed from the wall, is drawn to the very place where it is not wanted, softening the substratum, and bringing about the conditions most conducive to uneven settling and cracked walls.

BASEMENT WALLS.

The material used for the wall, whether it shall be concrete, brick, stone or wood, will be determined largely by the local conditions, chiefly by the ease with which the several materials can be obtained.

The merit of a good wall consists in:
1. Durability—The material and the workmanship must be of such a nature as will ensure permanency.

2. Strength—The walls must be strong enough to support safely any weight that may be imposed upon them, and to resist any strain to which they may be subjected, as, for instance, violent storms. This strength should be obtained without undue thickness. A

thick wall not only reduces the size of the stable, but also interferes with the lighting.

3. Insulation—The wall must be a non-conductor of heat, to facilitate the control of the stable temperature in any weather, and also to prevent the condensation of moisture upon its surface.

4. Economy in cost of construction.

5. Beauty—"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and a handsome building is not to be excepted. Beauty in a barn does not consist in expensive ornamentation, but in a trim, tidy, substantial and consistent appearance.

In districts where clean gravel can be readily obtained, cement concrete fulfils all of these requirements admirably. It is, if intelligently used, the most durable material at our disposal. It is strong, dry, and warm; a twelve-inch concrete wall will carry as much weight, and turn as much frost, as a twenty-four inch stone wall. It can usually be built for less money than either brick or stone, and, when properly finished, presents a very fine appearance.

Brick, although very seldom used in this country, is also an excellent material for basement walls, perhaps equal to concrete in all other particulars than durability and cost. A good brick wall usually costs more than concrete, and it is less durable; but it is strong enough without excessive thickness; it is an excellent non-conductor, and it is quite attractive in appearance.

Stone, because of the relative ease with which it can be obtained in many districts, has, heretofore, been more largely used than any other material for basement walls. In cost, a stone wall is usually about intermediate between concrete and brick, depending upon the relative cost of obtaining the materials in the different districts. It is more durable than brick, but, unless laid in cement mortar, less durable than concrete. If really good stone is used, it makes, perhaps, the best looking wall of the three; although tastes differ widely in this particular. The chief objection to stone is its dampness. Being a rapid conductor of heat, a stone wall condenses upon its surface the moisture in the atmosphere of the stable, and, as a consequence, is generally damp in mild weather, and coated with hoar frost in severe weather.

TO BUILD A CONCRETE WALL.

After the foundations have been built as already described, the first operation is to line out the wall. Stretch a strong linen line very taut on the outside wall line and another on the inside wall line, running all lines two or three feet past the corners in such a way as to make them intersect. Be careful to see that all lines are exactly on the proposed wall line (the usual thickness of a con-

crete stable wall is twelve inches), that the middle of the wall is exactly in the middle of the foundation, and that the corners are true and square.

As amateurs sometimes have difficulty in squaring the corners of a building, it may be well to explain that probably the most convenient and accurate way is that known as the six, eight and ten method. From the point of intersection of the inside wall lines, measure six feet on one line and mark the exact place with a chalk mark, or, better, with a pin stuck through the line; then measure eight feet along the line on the other wall and mark as before; if the corner is square, the distance across the angle between these marks will be exactly ten feet. A pole or steel tape should be used for this purpose and the measurements accurately taken. The probability of error is considerably reduced if the distances are doubled or trebled, to twelve, sixteen and twenty, or eighteen, twenty-four and thirty.

The lines having been properly run, set in each of the inside corners (the point of intersection of the inside wall lines) a 4 x 4 inch scantling, or other stout timber, on end. Be careful to see that it is exactly plumb and to stake and brace it so that it cannot move at either top or bottom. For each of the outside corners nail two planks together at a right angle. To cut off the sharp corner of the wall, place a triangular strip in the angle of the planks. These strips may be made by ripping a square scantling diagonally. Then set these corner guides on end, perfectly plumb and exactly on the wall line. Secure them firmly in place with suitable stakes and braces. To stiffen them and make them more secure, brace the outside and inside corner guides together with small slats, in much the same way as a carpenter would "bridge" the joists for a floor. It is very important that these corner pieces be made secure; because, if crowded or jarred out of place, they will throw the wall out of plumb.

The next step is to set the plank moulds for the wall. Good straight 2 inch planks about 12 or 14 inches wide are required for this purpose. Pine or other soft wood is preferable, as it is less likely to warp and buckle out of shape with the alternate wetting and drying on the wall. Enough of these planks will be required to set a line of plank on edge on each side of the wall all around the building. These may be held in place either with bolts or studding. Experienced builders usually prefer the bolts, but for the inexperienced builder the studding is probably the better method. If studding is to be used, set a pair of studs, one on each side of the wall, every six or seven feet. For 12 or 14 foot plank a pair of studs in the middle and a pair at the end is all that will be necessary. The pair at the end

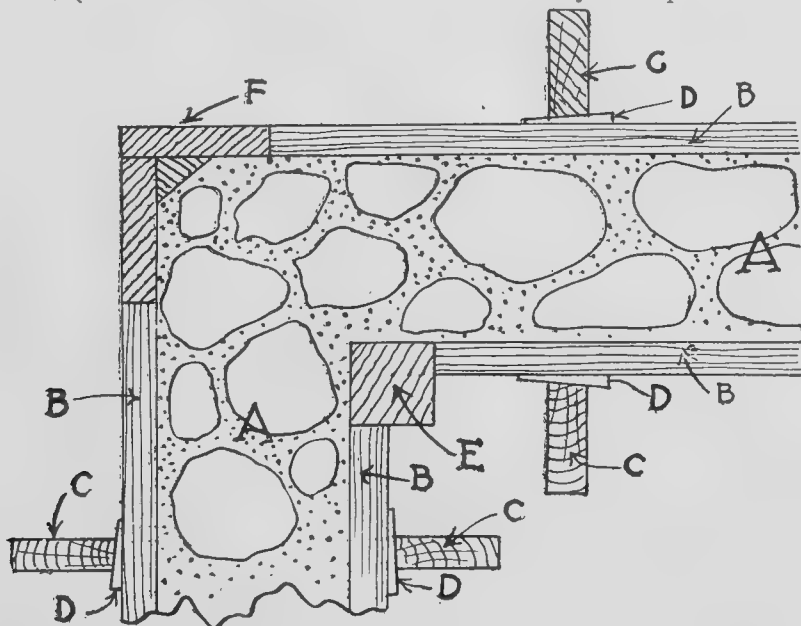


Fig. 3.—Diagram showing method of placing corner guides, studding, planks and wedges for building concrete wall. (As seen when viewed from above.)

A.—Concrete wall.

B.—Planks.

C.—Studs.

D.—Wedges.

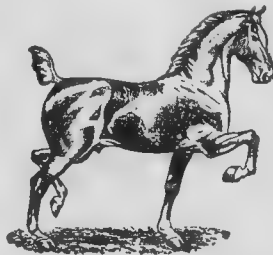
E.—Inside corner guide.

F.—Outside corner guide, showing diagonal strip in the angle of the planks to cut off the sharp corner of the wall.

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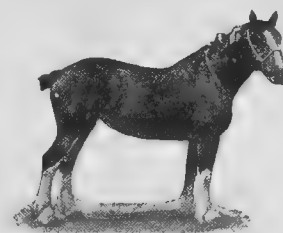
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should be set so as to hold the end of two pairs of planks. For studding, rafters or any other stiff scantling or light plank may be used; these need not be cut or damaged in any way for other purposes. The studs should be set so that the inside edges will be 3 inches from the wall line; so as to leave room for a two-inch plank and an inch wedge between the stud and the wall. The wedges are necessary so that when the planks are filled with concrete, the wedges may be knocked out and the planks loosened back from the concrete and raised without injury to the green wall. The studs should be lined up true and plumb, and securely fastened top and bottom by means of stakes and stay braces. If the mixing board is to be placed on the inside of the building, the braces should be placed on the outside of the walls, or vice versa, in order that they may be out of the way in building. The studding should be further stiffened by nailing a light slat across from one to the other a little way above the planks, to prevent them from spreading. The tamping of the concrete in the wall causes a considerable side pressure against the studs.

After the studding has been set, line up the planks on edge exactly on the wall line, place small twelve inch spreaders between them and tighten up the wedges between the planks and the studding.

For mixing the concrete, make a mortar board about twelve feet square, using plank, or, better still, double inch lum-

shovel is best), throwing it up into a cone-shaped pile each time, so that each shovelful, as it is added, rolls down evenly on all sides of the cone. If this is carefully done, the cement and gravel will be evenly incorporated. If it is carelessly done, it will be necessary to turn the pile again to secure an even mixture, which is a prime essential to good concrete.

When the cement and gravel have been well mixed dry, spread the pile out evenly on the mortar board, about four inches thick; add water in small quantities; turn with shovel until evenly moistened, when the concrete will be ready for use. Take care to avoid getting mortar too wet. It should be of such a consistency that it will not puddle when rammed, but will allow of being tamped down into a solid compact mass.

Spread about 3 inches of concrete in the bottom of the moulds, first moistening the planks and the foundation with a sprinkling can. Bed a row of small stones in the middle of the wall, being careful to see that no stone comes within two inches of the face of the wall, and to set the stones about 2 inches apart from each other. Then tamp the concrete well around and between the stones; the hardness and strength of concrete can be more than doubled by tamping. An old axe or a light stone hammer is a suitable tool for this purpose, tamping with the end rather than pounding as in the ordinary use of these tools. A very good tamper may be made from a piece of hardwood plank

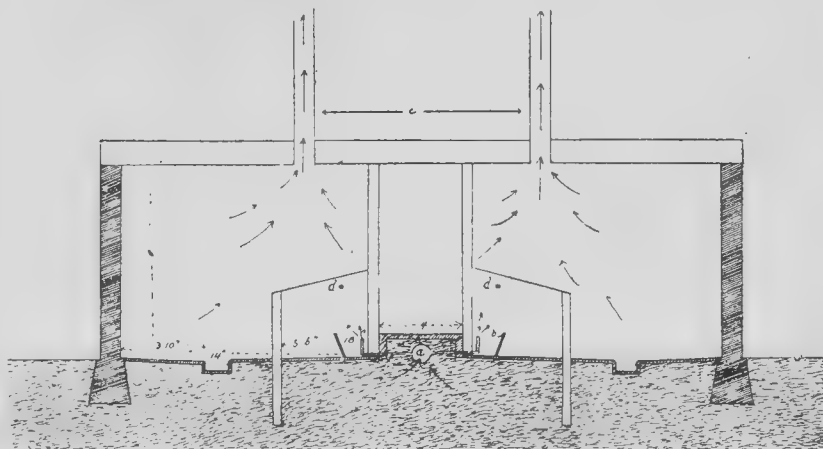


Fig. 4.—End section of a cattle stable, showing floor, elevated feeding alley, and system of ventilation.

- A.—Fresh air conduit.
- B.—Distributing pipes.
- C.—Foul air shafts.
- D.—Scantling 4 in. x 4 in. to prevent cattle getting into mangers. This is the only obstruction necessary between the cattle and the feeding alley. As is suggested in the text, a continuous wooden watering trough may be substituted for this scantling.

ber, breaking the joints. It is important that the mortar board be solid and present a smooth, level surface. Mixing concrete is no light work at the best; and, on a loose, uneven mortar board, this labor is unnecessarily increased.

We now require a gauge for the gravel. This consists of the sides and ends of a box, without a bottom. Handles are nailed on the sides, so that when measured full of gravel the gauge may be readily lifted off and laid to one side. The dimensions of the gauge will be determined by the relative proportions of cement and gravel, and by the size of the batch to be mixed at a time. A barrel of cement contains approximately four cubic feet. If, therefore, we wish to mix one-quarter barrel of cement at a time, in the ratio of eight to one, our gravel gauge must measure eight cubic feet of gravel.

The ratio of cement to gravel will depend somewhat upon the quality of both. Fine sand requires more cement than coarser gravel. If clean, coarse, sharp gravel is used with a first-class brand of natural rock cement, six parts by measure of gravel to one of cement will make a good concrete for walls. If Portland is used, nine parts of gravel may be used to one of cement with good results.

Having made a gravel gauge of the desired dimensions, place it on the mortar board near one side, fill it half full of gravel, put on half the amount of cement, fill the gauge with gravel, and put the balance of the cement on top. Now lift off the gauge and shovel the pile over twice (a square-mouthed

about 5 inches wide and 1½ inches thick, shaping one end down for a handle. Do not ram too hard or you will jar the green concrete below and break the bond. Light, quick tamping is better. Add more concrete in thin layers, tamping each layer in succession, until the stones are covered; then bed in more stones and continue in this way until all the moulds are full.

The planks must now be raised for another course of concrete. To do this, knock out the wedges, loosen the plank back clear from the wall, lift it until the bottom of the plank overlaps the top of the wall by about two inches, and replace the bottom wedges. Now put in the small 12-inch spreaders at the top of the plank, and tighten up the top wedges. To do the work quickly and well, both the outside and inside planks should be lifted at once. Do not drive the bottom wedges too tight; else you will crush the green wall. Concrete that has been broken after it has started to set, will never bond again so well.

When the planks have all been raised moisten the inside of the planks and the top of the wall and proceed as before until completion. Turn the planks inside out occasionally to prevent them from warping or curling out of shape.

After the wall is completed, it should be thoroughly moistened every day for about a week. The hotter the weather, the more water it will require. If this water is not supplied the wall "burns" and the concrete will be crumbly. Concrete made with natural rock cement requires more watering than that made with Portland cement.

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DOORS AND WINDOWS.

While the walls are in course of erection, the owner should be careful to see that the doors and windows are properly set and in their right places. A mistake of a foot or more in the placing of a door or window is a source of annoyance not easily remedied. Be careful, also, to see that stiff spreaders are kept between the jambs of doors and windows while the mason work is in progress. Without this precaution, the frames will be crowded out of square by the pressure of the green wall.

Sunlight is not only the cheapest, but also one of the most efficient agents known for the destruction of disease germs. It follows, then, that the windows should be of good size and numerous. In a wall twelve inches thick, with the rays of the sun striking it at an angle of forty degrees, a window sixty inches wide will admit nearly three times as wide a stream of sunlight as another that is only thirty inches wide; and if the wall be twenty inches thick, one will admit, under the same conditions, more than four times as great a stream of sunshine as the other. Hence the economy of large windows and thin walls.

The doors should be wide enough to prevent undue crowding of stock while going in and out. Three and a half to four feet is about right for cattle. One of the horse stable doors should be seven feet wide, in order that a team may be driven into or out of the stable without separating them. Each of the doors should be in two pieces, so that the upper half may be left open if desired.

FLOORS.

Whatever may be said in favor of other materials for walls, there is nothing else in common use in Canada that at all compares with cement concrete for stable floors. When well put in, it is there for all time; it presents a smooth surface for cleaning without being unduly slippery; it is watertight, thus preventing the loss of the most valuable constituents of the manure; it is sweet, clean and sanitary; and it can be put in at a moderate cost, in most parts of the country not exceeding that of a wooden floor.

For the convenience of those who may wish to lay their own cement floors, we shall endeavor to describe briefly the method.

The first thing to be done is to grade the bottom carefully. To facilitate accuracy, stretch a line level with the proposed surface of the finished floor, and grade the clay to four inches below the line. Use a linen line for this purpose, as a cotton line will sag too much from its own weight. The floor should be perfectly level lengthwise of the rows of stock. Some men grade the gutter two or three inches lower at the door. This is a mistake, because all the liquid runs to the lower end of the gutter and accumulates in greater quantities than can be readily absorbed by the litter. The alley behind the cattle should slope towards the gutter with a fall of not more than one-half inch in six feet. If it is given a greater fall than this, the cattle are apt to slip on it, and serious injury may occur. For cows, the stalls should be given about the same grade as that named for the alley; for steers the fall should be about one and one-quarter inches.

If, in grading, it is necessary to fill up any low places, gravel, broken stone or clay may be used; the only precaution necessary is to ram the filling solid, in order that it may not afterwards settle away from the floor.

After grading, the posts should be put in. The tail posts should be set about three feet in the ground, and extend about the same length above the floor. (See Fig. 4.) The posts supporting the weight of the superstructure should be set on large flat stones, or on concrete bases; and all timbers should be lined up plumb and straight before commencing to lay the floor.

If it is intended to use the system of ventilation illustrated in Fig. 4, the next operation is to build the retaining walls for the elevated feed alley. (See Fig. 4.) To build these walls, set two straight planks, twelve inches wide, on edge, six inches apart, stake them firmly

to place, and fill with concrete, taking care to tamp the concrete well as it is put in.

There are two methods of laying stable floors; the one, to put in a bottom layer of coarse concrete and cover with a finishing coat of finer and richer material; and the other, to mix the concrete a little richer and put in a somewhat thinner floor all in one piece. For stable floors other than for horses the latter is the more convenient, requiring somewhat less gravel, and, consequently, less labor in mixing; there is also less probability of the floor being spoiled through the negligence or mismanagement of the workman. There is nothing to prevent any man of ordinary intelligence from laying a good floor by either method, but there are always a few men who will undertake to improve a little on their instructions, and in experimenting for themselves are apt to spoil the work.

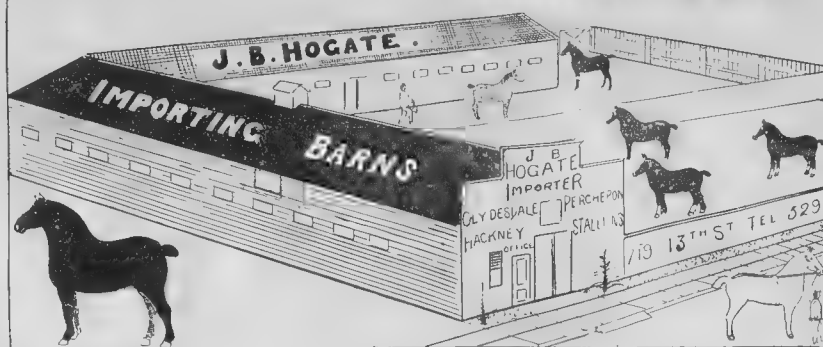
The ratio of cement to gravel will depend upon the material used. If pure, clean, sharp gravel is used, with a good brand of natural rock cement, a concrete mixed about 4 to 1 will be found suitable for cattle stable floors. If Portland cement is used with the same gravel, it may be mixed 6 or 7 to 1, to give equally good results. It is bad, very bad, economy to attempt to make two barrels of cement do the work of three. Some dealers, in their over-anxiety for trade, are willing to assure a prospective customer that their particular brand of cement may be mixed in the proportion of ten or twelve to one, and produce a floor as hard as steel, and as durable as the everlasting hills. It cannot be done. Enough cement must be used to fill up the interstices of the gravel, and make a close, compact, impervious concrete. If the floor is open enough to allow the liquid portions of the manure to percolate through it, fermentation soon destroys the bond, and the floor is ruined.

The bottom of the gutter should be first laid. To find the depth to dig the trench, stretch the line on a level with the finished floor, and in line with the side of the gutter next to the cattle, and grade the bottom of the trench ten inches below the line and six inches wider than the finished gutter is to be, so that when the mould for the gutter is placed in position, the floor of the gutter will extend three inches on each side of the mould. Now spread an inch of sand or gravel on the bottom, and on the top of this a three-inch floor of concrete, rammed well to place, and trowelled to a smooth surface. The bottom of the gutter should be as smooth as possible, to facilitate cleaning. Now, lay on the mould for the gutter. A convenient mould is made by using a 2x6 inch scantling for the side next the stall, and a 2x4 inch for the side next to the alley; set these scantling on edge, putting a ten-inch spreader between them every three or four feet. These spreaders should not be nailed, or it will be hard to get the mould out without breaking the edges off the gutter. Because the cattle always look better if standing on a slightly higher level than the observer, it is desirable to have the floor of the alley somewhat lower than that of the stalls; hence the use of a 2x4 on the side of the gutter mould next to the alley. After placing the gutter-mould in position, set a 2x4 in. scantling on edge parallel with the wall, and separated from it by small wedges, to enable you to get these scantlings out again without damaging the floor. Set another scantling in the same way next to the retaining wall of the feeding alley. The upper edge of these scantlings must be levelled to the proposed surface of the floor. Great care should be taken to grade the floor of the gutter to the right level; as the other levels and grades will be taken from the gutter as a base. For instance, to find the proper level for the scantling above referred to next the wall, if it is determined to give the floor of the alley a fall of one-half inch, lay a half-inch block on top of the gutter mould and level across from that to the scantling by means of a straight-edge and spirit level.

We are now ready to lay the floor. First, place an inch of sand or gravel all over the stable; then fill with concrete a block about four feet wide in

BRANDON

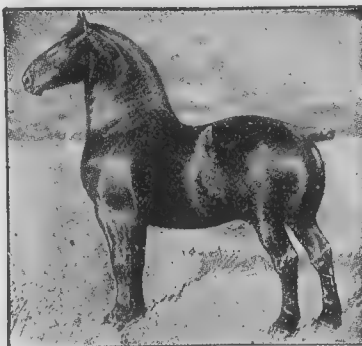
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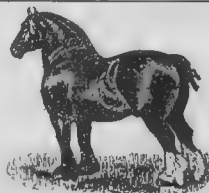
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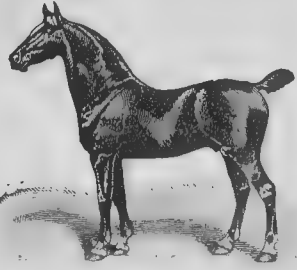
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the alley and another in the stall im-
mediately opposite; ram down solid with
an iron hammer; screed with a straight-
edge resting on the gutter mould and
on the scantling next to the wall. Pass
the screed over it two or three times,
with a sawing motion, until a perfectly
true and even surface is obtained; cut
off the edges next to the gutter and
finish with a wooden float. A steel float
should not be used on stable floors; it
makes too smooth a surface, on which
the cattle are apt to slip and injure
themselves. Proceed in this way with
alternate blocks on each side of the
gutter until the stable is completed.

The reason for concreting both sides
concurrently is to avoid crowding the
gutter-mould out of line by the ramming
of the concrete on one side only. After
the floor has hardened for a day or so,
fill up the spaces left by the removal of
the scantlings used in screeding and the
floor will be completed.

The same principles apply to the lay-
ing of horse-stable floors. They require,
however, to be a little heavier than
cattle-stable floors, and are better laid
in two coats, a bottom layer three inches
thick of concrete gauged about six to
one, and a surface coat an inch thick
of concrete gauged two to one. These
two coats must be put down at the same
time, and rammed well together, to en-
sure a bond. If the bottom layer is
allowed to set for an hour, before the
surface layer is put on, it is very hard
to make them unite, and the latter will
be apt to peel off. The bare concrete
floor is too hard and too dry for a horse
to stand on continuously; it is, therefore,
advisable to lay lumber on top of the
concrete in the stalls. To hold this
wooden floor in place, bed a 2x4 in
the concrete at the head of the stall and
under the manger, so that its upper
surface is flush with the surface of the
concrete. The wooden flooring may be
tacked to this scantling. This wooden
floor may be left in the stalls until it
is worn to shreds; because it is sup-
ported throughout its entire surface by
the concrete below.

IMPORTANT POINTS.

The important principles to be ob-
served in all concrete work are:

1. Perfectly clean gravel—If the
gravel contains either loam or fine, soft,
dead sand, it is worse than useless for
concrete work. Ideal gravel consists of
clean, sharp, gritty particles of various
sizes, ranging from that of a marble
down to coarse, sharp building sand.
Gravel of this description will not re-
quire screening, even for a surface coat,
because in the process of ramming the
coarser particles are driven down, and
enough of the finer material is forced to
the surface to take a finish.
2. Mixing—The cement and gravel
must be thoroughly incorporated before
the addition of water.
3. Tempering—The water must not
be flushed on in large quantities, so as
to wash portions of the gravel free of
cement. The mortar must be moistened
evenly to such a consistency as will ad-
mit of ramming to a solid mass.
4. Ramming—The strength of the
finished work can be nearly trebled by
ramming.
5. Ripening—If concrete work is al-
lowed to harden too rapidly it will be
brittle and crumbly. Keep all finished
work moist for at least ten days.

VENTILATION.

The requirements of a good system
of ventilation are:

1. A constant change of air in the
stable.
2. The introduction and distribution
of fresh air without draughts.
3. The removal of foul air without
condensation and consequent dripping.
4. Economy in cost of installation.

Many systems have been advised,
nearly all of them meeting some of these
requirements, but comparatively few
fulfilling all of them. Some of these
devices are very simple, but only par-
tially effective. Others are quite effec-
tive, but too cumbersome and expensive
for use in farm buildings.

There is a marked similarity in many
respects between a stable and a furnace.
The necessity for draft in a furnace is
caused by the combustion of carbon, in
which process oxygen is used up, and
carbon dioxide and other gases given

off. Heat is evolved; and, consequently
the products of combustion are warmer
than the elements entering into it.
These heated gases rise by convection
until they are cooled to that tempera-
ture at which their specific gravity is
the same as that of the surrounding air,
when they tend to diffuse.

Similarly, in a stable, the necessity
for fresh air arises from the continuous
combustion of carbon in the animal
body, using up oxygen and giving off
carbon dioxide and other deleterious
gases. As in the furnace, so in the ani-
mal body, heat is evolved and the gases
exhaled are warmer than those inhaled.
They tend, therefore, to rise by con-
vection until partially cooled, when they
begin to diffuse through the stable at-
mosphere.

The problem, it seems to us, is the
same in both cases: the prompt removal
of the products of combustion, and the
continuous renewal of the supply of
oxygen. We contend, therefore, that
the solution of the problem, in both
cases lies in the application of the same
physical principles.

Now, to secure a draught in a furnace,
it is essential that fresh air be admitted
below the grate, and smoke drawn off
from above. If these conditions are re-
versed, the draught ceases and the fire
smothers, unless mechanical means of
forcing a current are resorted to.

The system of ventilation that we are
about to describe is based on accurate
scientific principles; it has given excel-
lent results in practice; and it is com-
paratively inexpensive.

To provide for the fresh air conduit
(a) (see Fig. 4), the floor of the feed-
ing alley is elevated 12 inches above
the level of the stalls. The fresh air
conduit may consist of a 10 in. tile or
a wooden box about 12 inches square
running beneath the floor of the feeding
alley throughout its entire length and
opening out at one end through the wall.
A conduit of this size will admit enough
fresh air for about 15 cattle. If more
are to be supplied, a suitable conduit
may be placed upon each side of the
feeding alley. The conduit is tapped
opposite each pair of cattle by the dis-
tributing pipes (b). These lead into
the mangers and are placed close against
the parting blocks, their open ends being
protected against blocking with dirt by
a leather flap or some other device.

The foul air is carried off by means
of ventilating shafts leading from the
ceiling of the stable through the loft or
barn above, and straight up through the
roof. It is important that these outlet
shafts be not placed against the outside
wall. If this is done they are too easily
chilled in very cold weather, and the
chilling of the ventilating shaft not only
reduces the draft, but condenses mois-
ture, causing the flues to drip. It is
also important that this foul air outlet
be made of good size. A shaft 20 inches
square has nearly five times the venti-
lating capacity of a shaft 10 inches
square. These flues should run straight
out through the roof and be extended at
least 3 or 4 feet higher than the ridge
of the roof. Unless this is done the
flues will not draw when the wind is
in the wrong direction, but will act
like a chimney that is too short, and
instead of carrying off foul air from the
stable they will discharge a down current
of cold air on the backs of the stock
beneath. Their upper ends should be
protected in such a way as to prevent
snow from drifting in without interfer-
ing too much with the free discharge
from the flues. It is also important that
these outlet shafts be furnished with
dampers by means of which the draft
may be controlled. Without some means
of artificial control the activity of the
ventilating system will vary too much
with the outside weather conditions.

The most common defect in the ven-
tilating system usually installed is that
only outlet shafts are put in and no
provision is made for an inlet for fresh
air. If the walls are well built and the
doors and windows fitted closely, with-
out provision for an inlet for fresh air
you have exactly an analogous condition
to that of a stove with all the dampers
tightly closed. Unless fresh air can get
into the building in some way, there
will be no ventilation. Other common
mistakes are: having the outlet shafts
too small; running them up to the roof

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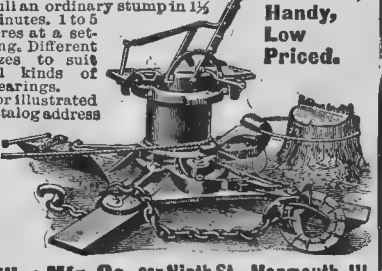
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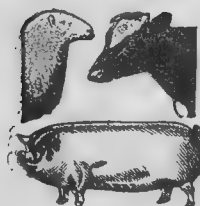
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and then at an angle between the rafters to the ridge; and, checking the draft by means of a fancy lattice work structure built over the outlet.

By the method of ventilation that we have described, the fresh air is admitted, as in the furnace, below the heating area; it is distributed evenly and without drafts; it is liberated at the heads of the cattle, giving them a chance to use it before it has been diluted with the poisonous gases of the stable; as it is heated by inhalation and by the heat radiated from the bodies of the animals, convection currents are set up towards the ceiling, and out through the foul air shafts. The system is automatic in its action; the more stock in the stable, the stronger the convection current, and the more fresh air introduced.

SOME MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS.

To lay out a stable in such a way as to effect the greatest economy of space and convenience for feeding is an art for which no hard and fast rules can be laid down. One must "cut his coat according to the cloth," so to speak, in so far as the conditions will admit.

The horse stable should be so located as to admit of two entrances: one opening into the barnyard, for cleaning out the manure, the other so placed that the horses may be taken in and out without going through the barnyard.

Compartments for loose cattle should be long and narrow rather than square, to admit of plenty of manger room. They should be located so that a team may be driven through for cleaning out.

The alleys behind the stock should be of good width; not less than eight feet behind the horses, and not less than five feet behind the cattle. It is better, if necessary, to narrow up the feeding alley, than to have a very narrow alley behind the stock.

The mangers for tied cattle should

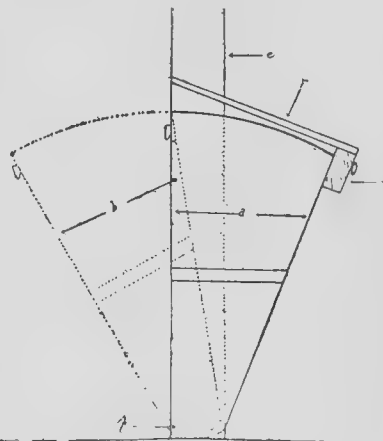


Fig. 5.—Swinging manger for horses.

- Manger in position.
- Manger swung out into the alley to receive the food.
- Stationary scantling to which the horses are tied.
- Bars placed 16 inches apart to prevent horses from throwing out the hay.
- Post.
- Bolt on which the manger is hinged.

be put on the floor level, as shown in Fig. 4. If elevated eight or ten inches, as was formerly the custom, the cattle, when lying, are forced back into the gutter; but when put in on the level, they lie with their heads over the mangers, and not only greater comfort but also greater cleanliness is secured. The mangers for loose cattle should be raised at least twelve inches, especially if the manure is to be allowed to accumulate.

The bottoms of all mangers, except for horses, should be of cement concrete, trowelled to a smooth finish. It is cleaner and lasts longer than wood, which rots out surprisingly fast in a manger. The whole manger may be made of cement if desired; but we prefer that shown in Fig. 4, of which the bottom and back are of concrete. The face plank may be moved backward or forward if necessary to adapt the length of the stall to the animal tied. If it is necessary to tie cattle of various ages in one row, the gutter may be put in on an angle, putting the largest cattle next the door and grading off gradually to the smallest cattle at the farther end. This looks better, and is more convenient for cleaning, than to make part of

the stalls of one length and the rest of another, with a sharp turn in the gutter.

The best horse manger we have seen is illustrated in Fig. 5. When pulled out into the alley, the food may be put in and any necessary mixing done without molestation from the horse; or if, for any reason, it is necessary for the man to be absent for a part of the day, the mangers may be left swung into the alley with the necessary food in them, and at feeding time a child can push them through to the horses.

No stable is complete without some provision for watering the cattle inside. Many more or less ingenious and complicated devices have been patented; but we believe that there is nothing better than a continuous wooden trough, lined with galvanized iron. It is more easily kept clean and is less liable to get broken, choked up, or otherwise out of order. This may be made to serve a double purpose by placing in the position of the scantling (d) shown in Fig. 4.

All inside partitions and stalls should be kept as low as possible, to prevent unnecessary obstruction to the light and view. A man standing almost any place in the stable should be able to see every animal in it. The stalls between milking animals should be no longer than is necessary to prevent the molestation of one animal by the other, in order that they may be out of the way of the attendants while milking. Stall-posts should be grooved to receive the planks. This, although slightly more trouble, is very much to be preferred to cleating.

An excellent device for feeding loose cattle consists of a row of old-fashioned, stationary stanchions, the movable bars of which are connected, by a rod, with a lever at one end of the building. When the cattle are fed, each animal thrusts his head through an open stanchion to reach the manger; all the stanchions are then closed at once by means of the lever. In this way the cattle are prevented from crowding one another away from the mangers until through eating, when they are quickly and easily released. With some such device as this to facilitate feeding, we believe that running them in large loose compartments is the ideal method of handling all classes of cattle except milking cows.

It is well to provide one or two box-stalls for breeding animals, and for colts. At least one in connection with the horse stable should not be less than fifteen feet square; a small stall is a very dangerous place to keep a mare and foal.

One barrel of natural rock cement will build about 24 cubic feet of concrete without the use of stone. By the use of stone bedded in the middle of the wall as already described, it is possible to build as much as 35 cubic feet of wall with one barrel of cement. One barrel of Portland cement will build from 30 to 50 cubic feet, depending on the amount of stone used. For laying floors it is usual to estimate 50 square feet to the barrel of natural rock cement and 80 to the barrel of Portland.

New Way of Exterminating Wolves.

One of our Alberta subscribers sends to us a clipping from a Montana paper giving an account of an experiment being carried on in that state by Dr. Knowles, state veterinarian, in the destruction of wolves and coyotes by spreading mange among them. Dr. Knowles first secured a dog infected with the most virulent type of mange; he then let him associate with some coyotes and wolf pups; then had these turned loose in different districts to spread the trouble among other wolves. It is claimed that a great many wolves are perishing because of the ravages of the mange plague among them.

Fresh air cannot be depended upon as the sole sustenance of live stock, no matter how much of it they get. Therefore, do not turn the stock out fully expecting them to "pick up" a living. Feed them properly till the grass comes.

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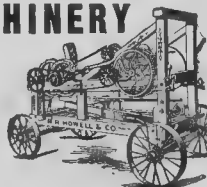
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The Return of the Western Spring.

By H. M. S., of Pilot Mound.

Who can say when spring begins upon our prairies? Twenty years ago the farmers were seeding early in March. One year comes with running creeks in February, while another is past mid-April before the frozen snow-cap disappears from the plains. Yet in a general way the influences of spring are always felt in March, influences which eventually "cause it to rain on a land where no man is and the tender grass to spring forth," subtle influences quite independent of the presence of frost and snow by which we estimate the disappearance of the winter. Then is Nature's New Year beginning and we can sing with Tennyson—

"Dip down upon the northern shore.
O sweet new year, delaying long;
Thou doest expectant nature wrong,
Delaying long; delay no more."

First among these influences is that peculiar difference in power and quality of the sun's rays which tell us that spring has come; there is a greater warmth as well as a greater length of sunshine. There is something more, however, in the quality of those brilliant rays which reflected from fresh fallen snow quickly blind the eye of the careless greenhorn or even the accustomed ox. The face of the man who works in the woods or on the farm or on buildings tans deep and dark leaving his forehead strangely white where the cap cuts off the rays. The photographic plate is now quick to appreciate that quality which the photographer explains is due to the increase of the actinic rays in sunlight, and which shortens exposures.

The trees know well that spring has come; they feel the strong sap run at the call of spring; it is sugar-time down east, and the hard maple bleeds once more. The buds of trees quietly change from dead-looking points and begin to swell and frill as if they meant business right away, though of course they know better than that, being well aware that the middle of May is the only proper time to unfold their young leaves. This is the great flaw in the beauty of our western spring, the slow appearance of the green leaves owing to that dangerous third week of April when a deep cold dip comes along. Meanwhile in March the rings of the trunk and limbs of trees are enlarging under the urgent push of the sap, which must go somewhere. Just break a branch off and soon you will see the broken stem hung with a long icicle of frozen sap, if the tree be a Manitoba maple. How red are the young willow shoots which top the willow clumps down in the valley bottom!

The animals, too, know it. Horses begin to lose their hair and "feeling good" will kick their heels and go. I have seen the coyote playfully run in front of my rig, capering in the snow with a fellow-feeling for the team. Children stimulated by the bright clear days ask to go out, whereas in February's chill "below zero" days they prefer to put their feet in the oven and hug the stove.

The farmer's wife, as she waters her indoor plants, notices that little weed seeds are beginning to sprout and that some of her plants wilt a little while the intense heat of the sun added to the temperature of the room dries their leaves.

Every barn and every elevator is hung about the eaves with icicle fringes.

The little birds around the house, too, know that there is a change, or what makes the little red-poll spring from the flock which works so busily around the "dish-water" weeds to tweet and twitter on the branches of the nearest tree? Even the English sparrow's cheeky chirp is quite acceptable as he patters on the kitchen roof sipping water from the tiny trickles of melting snow.

Then the south side of every trail seems to evaporate before the daily increase of warmth, so that every load of wood or grain or lumber cuts off that side worse and worse and makes the going bad for everyone. Where black soil has blown off the ploughing or dust

has settled on the drifts there enough heat is absorbed by the black particles to fray out the snow surfaces into a mere skeleton ready to collapse at a touch.

Foolish gophers, who safe beneath the frost line have slumbered all the winter long, dig their way back to a land of bewildering light full of frights from hawk and weasel, man or dog, poison or trap. Across the hard crust a mouse skedaddles, too. All hibernating animals arouse themselves, the black bear from its secret hole in the ravines, the flying squirrel from its hole in yon ancient decaying tree. If you are lucky and tap the right tree in the bush, you may see the flying squirrel in its hole, but as it is a nocturnal animal in habits, very few Westerners know that such animals exist.

As a rule, the end of March brings unmistakable signs of the return of spring when warmer airs cause that wonderfully quick disappearance of the deepest snow, and the creeks tinkle with the sound of running water absent since October and so dear to the ears of those who have been accustomed to running brooks and rivers in the days of their youth.

Common on the trails is the prairie horned lark which this year appeared about March 10th. This is the first bird to migrate from the South; its northern winter limit is so close to the boundary line that in open winters occasional pairs never leave sheltered prairies in Manitoba. It is often called "the little brown bird," but really it is a beautiful little bird with vinaceous brown tints and a throat of sulphur yellow bordered with a black collar and a black line below the eye. When in the early morning the rising sun touches the blue snow ridges with softest pink, then the horned lark sings cheerily from every tuft and tussock of grass. Later the male bird at breeding time wears a feathery horn on each side of its head. Now this is the only real lark in North America despite the fact that people call that other well-known early visitor the meadow lark. It would be much better to call this latter bird a "meadow thrush," because it looks more like a thrush than any lark. However, every one calls it a meadow lark, and meadow lark it will always be; but don't expect to see it earlier than March 25 at any time.

There is a North American tit-lark which I have seen quite early in March frequenting stony places especially if they have been burnt over in the previous fall. This bird is about the size of a sparrow and is brown on its upper side, grey on its under parts. Doubtless the tit-lark is on its way to its northern breeding grounds, because it stays but a short time in this neighborhood. Some of our earliest returning migrants are large birds, such as crows, geese, ducks and cranes. Generally about March 25th you may expect to hear the first "ca-ca" of the crows returning up the river valleys. Crows have increased considerably all over southern Manitoba of late years and while doubtless they do some good in consuming grubs, they do more harm to young poultry, game-birds and other small birds than perhaps any other class of the winged tribe. Thus crow clubs have been started up in many parts of Manitoba for the express purpose of killing as many crows as possible. Bird-lover though I am, I think that this is absolutely necessary and quite different from the unreasonable destruction of hawks and owls which with few exceptions are good friends of the farmer. In the early morning at the end of March as soon as the lakes and ponds begin to open up, you may hear the commandos of geese "honking" before you can see them. In the neighborhood of Pilot Mound geese are more rarely seen than 20 years ago owing doubtless to the closer settlement of land. Geese prefer the wilder routes to the far east and west of us where they will not get so much disturbance on their way to their northern nesting grounds. About the same time wedge-shaped regiments of ducks whizz overhead in rapid flight; there are the mallards, pin-tails, black ducks, widgeons, shovellers, blue and green-winged teals, red-heads, scaups, golden-eyes and buffle-heads. It is a wonderful movement, this annual migration of millions of web-footed birds to

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There is big money in oats if you put them in right and raise the right kind. We make a specialty of growing good pure seed oats on our big farm (new clean land) located at Lajard, Sask. We find year in and year out there is more money in oats than any other grain, and they are always a sure crop. Look at the present and past price of oats. There never was such a demand for good oats and the simple reason is they cannot raise the kind of oats they used to in the U.S., and we believe it will pay every Canadian farmer to put in a good quantity of oats this year.

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Grain shipped in 2 Bushel bags (bags free). Price on either two, Early New Market or Banner 2 bus. and under 10 bus., 90 cents per bus. 10 bus. and under 30 bus. 85 cents per bus. 30 bus. and under 80 bus., 80 cents per bus., any amount over 80 bus. 75 cents per bus. F.O.B., Lajard, Sask., 24 miles south east of Regina on the Arcola branch of the C.P.R.

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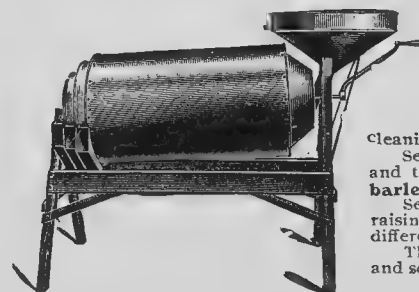
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OAT SPECIALISTS

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Sold on trial. If not the most rapid and perfect grain cleaner, can be returned.

Just the machine for cleaning grain for market on account of its large capacity and perfect separation, and an absolute necessity in cleaning grain for seed.

Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley and the only machine that will successfully separate barley from wheat.

Separates frosted, shrunken or sprouted wheat raising the quality from one to three grades making a difference in price of from 10 to 30 cents per bushel.

The Jumbo cleans all kinds of grain and seed, and separates perfectly all foul seed.

BEEMAN & CO. 127-129-131 Higgins Ave.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

the sub-Arctic latitudes. Loons sometimes laugh overhead at night, especially near Swan Lake. Parties of six to twelve sand-hill cranes flap heavily but swiftly in the same direction as the geese and ducks. Nor is it too early this month to see the first chicken-hawks wheeling slowly between the grey bluffs or soaring high in the air. Every bush and every clump is now alive with countless birds: red-polls, field sparrows, tree-sparrows, and most noticeable of all, the junco. Whenever you see a slate-colored bird with a dark hood of feathers to its head, flitting in sprightly fashion here and there and everywhere, showing the white feathers in its tail, you may be sure that you see a junco. Some people call it a snow-bird and imagine that the real snow-bird, the snow bunting as it is best called, changes in spring into the junco. The truth is that the whole tribe of white, chestnut, and black feathered snow buntings goes north to nest ahead of the juncos which are of the finch tribe too, but dark-plumaged always. Twice a year the juncos pass through Manitoba for about three weeks each time, during the spring migration from the end of March, and during the fall migration from the end of September. They do not nest in southern Manitoba.

This is the cheerful side of March; if you wish to follow the minor poet, C. P. Cranch, and indulge in a spring growl, here is his style:

"If there comes a little thaw,
Still the air is chill and raw;
Here and there a patch of snow,
Dirtier than the ground below,
Drabbles down a marshy flood;
Ankle-deep you stick in mud
In the meadow while you sing
'This is spring.'"

Just the same our first western spring is not muddy as long as our June spring!

A Manitoba Man's Observations in Texas.

The following very interesting letter was given us for publication in our last issue by Thompson, Sons & Co., Winnipeg. It was crowded out of that issue, but is well worth reading even if two weeks older than was intended. The letter follows:

In the Feb. 20th issue of the Nor'-West Farmer we gave a partial sketch of conditions of farming in the State of Arkansas, as observed by our senior partner in the first half of February. Shortly afterwards he moved further south into the State of Texas, where he has sojourned for the past three weeks, and it may interest readers of the Farmer to hear something about farming in Texas. Writing under date of Mar. 12th, he says: Texas is, like our own Western Canada, a great new country in the making, and it is the largest state in the Union, covering 265,000 square miles, which will not be very far short of the combined area of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Its boundaries are somewhat irregular. The Gulf of Mexico forms its south-eastern boundary, on which are several seaports, the chief of which is Galveston, from whence products are actually carried to Liverpool at a less freight rate than the railways charge from Texas to Chicago. The long southwestern boundary joins on with Mexico, and stretches out for more than a thousand miles. On the west is New Mexico, on the north Oklahoma, and on the east Louisiana.

Texas has within itself natural resources sufficient to make it independent of all the world. There is iron ore sufficient to develop in time a great iron and steel industry, and there are immense coal deposits, besides other minerals, and also large oil fields. There are large forests of red and yellow pine, also oak and other hardwoods, and the climate and other conditions are favorable for the economical working of nearly all kinds of manufactures.

Fifty years ago the population of the State of Texas did not number over 250,000, but during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and especially during the last ten years, there has been rapid increase of settlers from other

States, and a sprinkling from Europe, so that the population today is about three and a half millions. There are not yet any very large cities in Texas, about the largest is Dallas with something under 100,000 people, but over the northern and eastern parts of the State there are many thriving moderate sized towns, and there is a general ambition over the north and east to encourage the development of manufactures of all kinds so that the popular cry is for goods "made in Texas," and there are a goodly number of local factories in the towns, some of which send large quantities of their productions out of the State, and even for export to other countries.

At the same time Texas is essentially an agricultural and stock-raising country, and is now increasing in fruit growing. Cotton is the great agricultural product of the State, and its value in cash is greater than the combined value of all the other farm products, and there are over seven million acres devoted to its growth. Texas at the present time raises one-third of the world's supply of cotton. The corn crop comes next in importance to cotton. Wheat, barley and oats are also raised, but up to the present these are mostly confined to the north and northeastern parts of the State. Along the northern part of the State there is a belt of rich black soil just like the soil on the Portage Plains, averaging probably a hundred and fifty miles wide, and over the rest of the southern and eastern country the soil is mostly reddish-brown or chocolate colour, and sometimes quite red. Away to the west and southwest the soil is lighter and sandy, and the climate is much drier than in the east and north, so that irrigation is expedient, if not actually necessary, (like as in some parts of southern Alberta), and irrigation schemes are being promoted. Alfalfa, cowpeas and peanuts are grown on a considerable scale for fodder. Ever since the early days of the State, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, figs and other fruits have been grown successfully, and in the villages and residential part of towns, practically all the dwellings have gardens attached in which peach, pear and plum trees can be seen in full bloom at the present time, and every farm place has its orchard, sometimes only a small patch, but frequently extending to a few acres. In recent years fruit farming has been engaged in on a more extensive scale, and in the eastern part of the State and southeast, there are fruit farms of all sizes up to hundreds of acres. Large fruit farms or ranches are generally run by incorporated companies, as considerable capital is required to buy the land, plant and cultivate them, until any returns can be got from the produce. Cabbage, onions, tomatoes, melons, canteloupes, etc., are also grown on a large scale, as well as sweet potatoes, and the Irish potato. All other potatoes except the sweet potato seem to be known in the south as Irish potatoes, and they can grow excellent potatoes down here. In the southern part, down towards the Gulf, vegetable, or truck farms as they are called, abound, from whence early vegetables of all kinds are supplied. All the produce here mentioned can find an immense market in the numerous large cities to the north and east. Down that way also rice growing has been established to some extent.

There are no free homestead lands in Texas, but wild land which has not already passed into the hands of private purchasers is held by the government, or by railway corporations who have received it as land grants.

The total surface area of Texas is about 170,000,000 acres, and 20,000,000 acres are now under cultivation, so that even with a large allowance for timber, swamp land, rivers and mountains, there must still be an immense quantity of land available for cultivation and settlement. There are almost no lakes in Texas. Government land can be bought at from \$1 to \$5, on terms of one-fortieth cash and the remainder payable within forty years, with only 3 per cent interest. Large quantities of land are held by land companies who offer them at all prices from \$3 or \$4 per acre up, according to situation, quality and improvements done, and on reasonable terms as to payments.



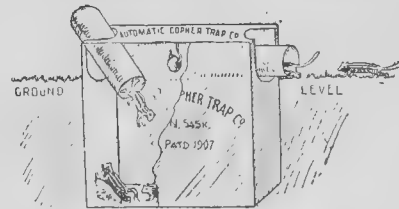
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000.00
FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Hon. G. R. COLDWELL, K.C., M.P.P. A. E. McKENZIE, Esq.,
President Vice-President

F. J. CLARK,
Managing-Director

Farmers Protect Your Grain!



A great boon to the Farmers of Western Canada is the patenting and placing on the market by a Practical Farmer of an Automatic Gopher Trap. The cut opposite is a working illustration of same which shows the body of the trap partly embedded in the ground to the level of tilting tubes, by which means the gophers are caught. The idea of catching gophers by tilting tubes was conveyed to the Patentee by noticing gophers chasing each other into pipes laying around his house, and after repeated tests and experiments, which proved most successful,

he has undoubtedly provided the simplest and most effective means of catching gophers wholesale that has yet been devised. Placed in furrows on the land with the tilting tubes pointing each way of the furrow or where gophers are thick it is most effective. The success of the trap is due however: 1st. To the habit of gophers entering pipes or tubes; 2nd. The whistling of gophers entrapped bringing others into it; 3rd. The automatic action; 4. No need of attention except when filled; 5. The effectiveness from early spring till fall; 6. No danger to yourself, stock or poultry from poison. A boy can operate it. These points in its favor should appeal strongly to the Farmers throughout the Prairie Provinces as a safe and efficient means of ridding him of the gopher pest. Price \$2.75 each; 1/2 doz. \$12.00; 1 doz. \$20.00. Freight or express prepaid to any station in Manitoba, Alberta or Saskatchewan. Full directions enclosed with each trap. Send amount by Express, Money Order or Registered letter.

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS. ADDRESS

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CAN YOU SPARE SIX MINUTES?

This is all the time it takes to wash a whole tubful of clothes with a "1900 Gravity" Washer. Makes the clothes spotlessly clean, and without wear or tear.

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30 Days' Free Trial

of "1900 Gravity" Washer to any responsible woman. Don't send a cent of money until you have tried it. We pay the freight. Write to-day for illustrated booklet. Address me personally,

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FREE -- BOYS, GIRLS.

Boys, earn this splendid base ball outfit for selling only 15 pieces of our lovely jewelry at 10c each. Girls, earn this



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Send No Money.
Write to-day for jewelry.

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PLANET JR. TOOLS

Sowing Seeds in Danny.

Our New Serial. (All Rights Reserved)

By NELLIE L. McCLUNG.

(Continued from our last issue.)

CHAPTER XXI.

A Crack in the Granite.

While Pearl was writing her experiences in her little red book, Mr. and Mrs. Motherwell were in the kitchen below reading a letter which Mr. Motherwell had just brought from the post-office. It read as follows:

BRANDON HOSPITAL, August 10th.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Motherwell: I know it will be at least some slight comfort for you to know that the poppies you sent Polly reached her in time to be the very greatest comfort to her. Her joy at seeing them and holding them in her hands would have been your reward if you could have seen it, and although she had been delirious up to that time for several days, the sight of the poppies seemed to call her mind back. She died very peacefully and happily at daybreak this morning. She was a sweet and lovable girl and we had all grown very fond of her, as I am sure you did, too.

May God abundantly bless you, dear Mr. and Mrs. Motherwell, for your kind thoughtfulness to this poor lonely girl. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

Yours cordially,
(Nurse) AGNES HUNT.

"By Jinks."

Sam Motherwell took the letter from his wife's hand and excitedly read it over to himself, going over each word with his blunt forefinger. He turned it over and examined the seal, he looked at the stamp and inside of the envelope, and failing to find any clue to the mystery he ejaculated again:

"By Jinks! What the deuce is this about poppies. Is that them things she sowed out there?"

His wife nodded.

"Well, who do you suppose sent them? Who would ever think of sending them?"

Mrs. Motherwell made no reply.

"It's a blamed nice letter anyway," he said, looking it over again, "I guess Polly didn't give us a hard name to them up there in the 'ospital, or we wouldn't ha' got a letter like this; and poor Polly's dead. Well, she was a kind of a good-natured, willin' thing too, and not too slow either."

Mrs. Motherwell was still silent. She had not thought that Polly would die, she had always had great faith in the vitality of English people. "You can't kill them," she had often said; but now Polly was dead. She was sick, then, when she went around the house so strangely silent and flushed. Mrs. Motherwell's memory went back with cruel distinctness—she had said things to Polly then that stung her now with a remorse that was new and terrible, and Polly had looked at her dazed and wondering, her big eyes flushed and pleading. Mrs. Motherwell remembered now that she had seen that look once before. She had helped Sam to kill a lamb once, and it came back to her now, how through it all, until the blow fell, the lamb had stood wondering, pleading, yet unflinching, and she had run sobbing away—

and now Polly was dead—and those big eyes she had so often seen tearful, yet smiling, were closed and their tears forever wiped away.

That night she dreamed of Polly, confused, troubled dreams; now it was Polly's mother who was dead, then it was her own mother, dead thirty years ago. Once she started violently and sat up. Someone had been singing—the echo of it was still in the room:

Over my grave keep the green willers growing.

The yellow harvest moon flooded the room with its soft light. She could see through the window how it lay like a mantle on the silent fields. It was one of those glorious, cloudless nights, with a hint of frost in the air that come just as the grain is ripening. From some place down the creek a dog barked; once in a while a cow-bell tinkled; a horse stamped in the stable and then all was still. Numberless stars shone through the window. The mystery of life and death and growing things was around her. As for man his days are as grass; as a flower of the field so he flourisheth—for it is soon cut off and we fly away—fly away where?—where?—her head throbbed with the question.

The eastern sky flushed red with morning; a little ripple came over the grain. She watched it listlessly. Polly had died at daybreak—didn't the letter say? Just like that, the light rising redder and redder, the stars disappearing, she wondered dully to herself how often she would see the light coming, like this, and yet, and yet, some time would be the last, and then what?

We sha'l be where suns are not.

A far serener clime.

came to her memory she knew not from whence. But she shuddered at it. Polly's eyes, dazed, pleading like the lamb's, rose before her; or was it that Other Face, tender, thorn-crowned, that had been looking upon her in love, all these long years!

She spoke so kindly to Pearl when she went into the kitchen that the little girl looked up apprehensively.

"Are ye not well, ma'am?" she asked quickly.

Mrs. Motherwell hesitated.

"I did not sleep very well," she said, at last.

"That's the mortgage," Pearl thought to herself.

"And when I did sleep, I had dreadful dreams," Mrs. Motherwell went on, strangely communicative.

"That looks more like the cancer," Pearl thought as she stirred the porridge.

"We got bad news," Mrs. Motherwell said. "Polly is dead."

Pearl stopped stirring the porridge. "When did she die?" she asked eagerly.

"The morning before yesterday morning, about daylight."

Pearl made a rapid calculation. "Oh good!" she cried, "goody-goody-goody! They were in time."

She saw her mistake in a moment and hastily put her hand over her mouth

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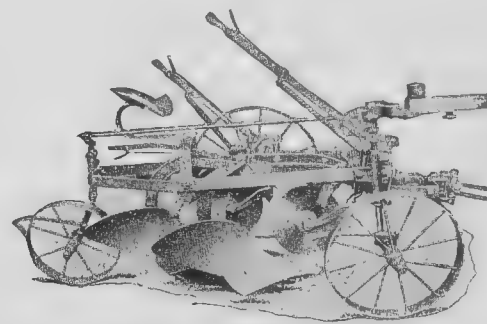
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The Paris New Scotch Clipper High Lift Gang Plow

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Wheels are designed with sand proof hubs. Require oiling but once for every fifty acres plowed. Fitted with foot lift and release, also hand release for use when walking.

Call at our Agency in your locality and see for yourself what a superior Plow this is.

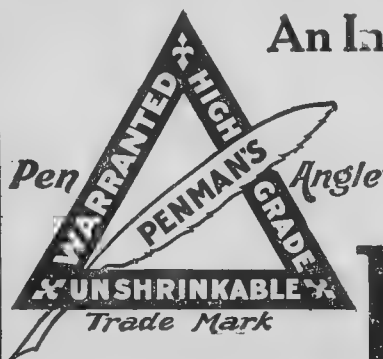
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PARIS, ONT.

WESTERN BRANCH:
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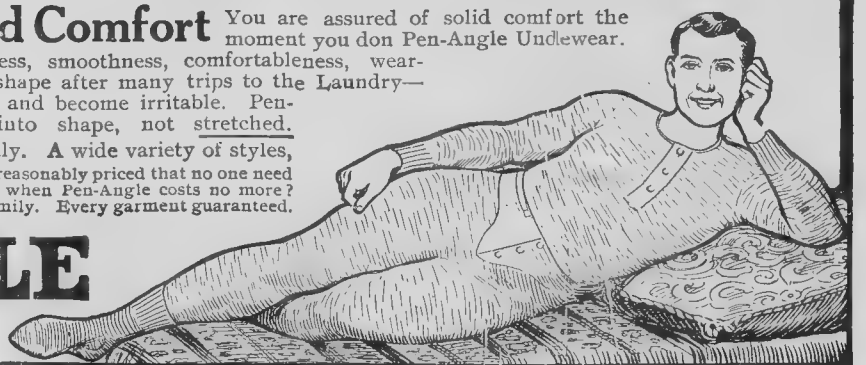
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Model No. 20

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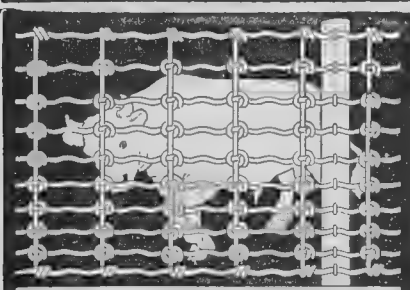
It handles the short, long and long-rifle cartridges without change in adjustment, and the deep Ballard rifling guarantees the accuracy, making it the finest little rifle in the world for target shooting and for all small game up to 150 or 200 yards.



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One of the reasons why PEERLESS Woven Wire Fence is better than other fences is because of the PEERLESS lock. It holds securely and without damaging the wire, yet there is just enough elasticity to prevent snapping from sudden shocks, changes in temperature or from any other cause. Stock cannot get through it—under it or over it. There are so many advantages in buying PEERLESS Fence in preference to others that we have not room in this advertisement to tell you of them.

Your name on a postal brings you our new printed matter, containing much useful information in regard to fencing. Write for it today.

**The Banwell Hoxie
Wire Fence Co. Ltd.,
Dept. O
Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.**



as if to prevent the unruly member from further indiscretions. She stirred the porridge vigorously, while her cheeks burned.

"Yes, they were," Mrs. Motherwell said quietly.

Pearl set the porridge on the back of the stove and ran out to where the poppies nodded gaily. Never before had they seemed so beautiful. Mrs. Motherwell watched her through the window bending over them. Something about the poppies appealed to her now. She had once wanted Tom to cut them down, and she thought of it now.

She tapped on the window. Pearl looked up, startled.

"Bring in some," she called.

When the work was done for the morning, Mrs. Motherwell went up the narrow stairway to the little room over the kitchen to gather together Polly's things.

She sat on Polly's little straw bed and looked at the dismal little room. Pearl had done what she could to brighten it. The old bags and baskets had been neatly piled in one corner, and quilts had been spread over them to hide their ugliness from view. The wind blew gently in the window that the hail had broken. The floor had been scrubbed clean and white—the window, what was left of it—was shining.

She was reminded of Polly everywhere she looked. The mat under her feet was one that Polly had braided. A corduroy blouse hung at the foot of the bed. She remembered now that Polly had worn it the day she came.

In a little yellow tin box she found Polly's letters—the letters that had given her such extravagant joy. She could see her yet, how eagerly she would seize them and rush up to this little room with them, transfixed.

Mrs. Motherwell would have to look at them to find out Polly's mother's address. She took out the first letter slowly, then hurriedly put it back again in the envelope and looked guiltily around the room. But it had to be done. She took it out again resolutely, and read it with some difficulty.

It was written in a straggling hand that wandered uncertainly over the lines. It was a pitiful letter telling of poverty bitter and grinding, but redeemed from utter misery by a love and faith that shone from every line:

My dearest polly i am glad you like your plice anl your misses is so kind as wot you si, yur letters are my kumfit di an nit, bill is a ard man and says hif the money don't cum i will ave to go to the workus. but i no you will send it der polly so hi can old my little plice hi got a start todi a hoffer past hi that it was the workhus hoffer. bill ses he told im to cum hif hi cant pi by septmbr but hi am trustin God der polly e asnt forogot us. hi'm glad the poppies grew. ere's a disy hi am sendin yu hi can mlike the butonoles yet. hi do sum hevry di mrs purdy gave me fourpence one di for sum i mide for her hi ad a cup of tee that di. hi am appy thinkin of yu der polly.

"And Polly is dead!" burst from Mrs. Motherwell as something gathered in her throat. She laid the letter down and looked straight ahead of her.

The sloping walls of the little kitchen loft, with its cobwebbed beams faded away, and she was looking into a squalid little room where an old woman, bent and feeble, sat working buttonholes with trembling fingers. Her eyes were restless and expectant; she listened eagerly to every sound. A step is at the door, a hand is on the latch. The old woman rises uncertainly, a great hope in her eyes—it is the letter—the letter at last. The door opens, and the old woman falls cowering and moaning, and wringing her hand before the man who enters. It is the officer!

Mrs. Motherwell buried her face in her hands.

"Oh God be merciful, be merciful," she sobbed.

Sam Motherwell, knowing nothing of the storm that was passing through his wife's mind, was out in the machine house tightening up the screws and bolts in the binder, getting ready for the harvest. The barley was whitening already.

The nurse's letter had disturbed him. He tried to laugh at himself—the idea of his boxing up those weeds to send to

anybody. Still the nurse had said how pleased Polly was. By George, it is strange what will please people. He remembered when he went down to Indiana buying horses, how tired he got of the look of corn-fields, and how the sight of the first decent sized wheat field just went to his heart, when he was coming back. Someway he could not laugh at anything that morning, for Polly was dead. And Polly was a willing thing for sure; he seemed to see her yet. How she ran after the colt the day it broke out of the pasture, and when the men were away she would hitch up a horse for him as quick as anybody.

"I kind o' wish now that I had given her something—it would have pleased her so—some little thing," he added hastily.

Mrs. Motherwell came across the yard bareheaded.

"Come into the house, Sam," she said gently. "I want to show you something."

He looked up quickly, but saw something in his wife's face that prevented him from speaking.

He followed her into the house. The letters were on the table, Mrs. Motherwell read them to him, read them with tears that almost choked her utterance.

"And Polly's dead, Sam!" she cried when she had finished the last one.

"Polly's dead, and the poor old mother will be looking, looking for that money, and it will never come. Sam, can't we save that poor old woman from the poor-house? Do you remember what the girl said in the letter, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my little ones, ye have done it unto Me?' We didn't deserve the praise the girl gave us. We didn't send the flowers, we have never done anything for anybody and we have plenty, plenty, and what is the good of it, Sam? We'll die some day and leave it all behind us."

Mrs. Motherwell hid her face in her apron, trembling with excitement. Sam's face was immovable, but a mysterious something, not of earth, was struggling with him. Was it the faith of that decrepit old woman in that bare little room across the sea, mumbling to herself that God had not forgotten? God knows. His ear is not dulled; His arm is not shortened; His holy spirit moves mightily.

Sam Motherwell stood up and struck the table with his fist.

"Ettie," he said, "I am a hard man, a danged hard man, and as you say I've never given away much but I am not so low down yet that I have to reach up to touch bottom, and the old woman will not go to the poor house if I have money enough to keep her out!"

Sam Motherwell was as good as his word.

He went to Winnipeg the next day, but before he left he drew a check for one hundred dollars, payable to Polly's mother, which he gave to the Church of England clergyman to send for him. About two months afterwards he received a letter from the clergyman of the parish in which Polly's mother lived, telling him that the money had reached the old lady in time to save her from the workhouse; a heart-broken letter of thanks from Polly's mother herself accompanied it, calling on God to reward them for their kindness to her and her dear dead girl.

CHAPTER XXII.

Shadows.

One morning when Tom came into the kitchen Pearl looked up with a worried look on her usually bright little face.

"What's up, kid?" he asked kindly. He did not like to see Pearl looking troubled.

"Arthur's sick," she said gravely.

"Go on!" he answered, "he's not sick. I know he's been feeling kind of used up for about a week, but he worked as well as ever yesterday. What makes you think he is sick?"

"I went out last night to be sure I had shut the henhouse door, and I heard him groanin', and I said, knocking on the door, 'What's wrong, Arthur?' and he said 'Oh, I beg your pardon, Pearl, did I frighten you?' and I said, 'No, but what's wrong?' and he said, 'Nothing at all, Pearl, thank you'; but I know there is. You know how polite he is—

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wouldn't trouble anybody. Would'nt ask ye to slap 'im on the back if he was chokin'. I went out two or three times and once I brought him out some lipiment, and he told me every time he would be 'well directly', but I don't believe him. If Arthur groans there's something to groan for, you bet."

"Maybe he's in love," Tom said sheepishly.

"But you don't groan, Tom, do you?" she asked seriously.

"Maybe I ain't in love, though, Pearl. Ask Jim Russell, he can tell you."

"Jim ain't in love, is he?" Pearl asked anxiously. Her responsibilities were growing too fast. One love affair and a sick man she felt was all she could attend to.

"Well, why do you suppose Jim comes over here every second day to get you to write a note to that friend of yours?"

"Camilla?" Pearl asked open-mouthed.

Tom nodded.

"Camilla can't leave Mrs. Francis," Pearl declared with conviction.

"Jim's a dandy smart fellow. He only stays on the farm in the summer. In the winter he book-keeps for three or four stores in Millford and earns lots of money," Tom said admiringly.

After a pause Pearl said thoughtfully, "I love Camilla!"

"That's just the way Jim feels, too, I guess," Tom said laughing as he went out to the stable.

When Tom went out to the granary he found Arthur dressing, but flushed and looking rather unsteady.

"What's gone wrong with you, old man?" he asked kindly.

"I feel a bit queer," Arthur replied, "that's all. I shall be well directly. Got a bit of a cold, I think."

"Slept in a field with the gate open like as not," Tom laughed.

Arthur looked at him inquiringly.

"You'll feel better when you get your breakfast," Tom went on. "I don't wonder you're sick—you haven't been eating enough to keep a canary bird alive. Go on right into the house now. I'll feed your team."

"It beats all what happens to our help," Mrs. Motherwell complained to Pearl, as they washed the breakfast dishes. "It looks very much as if Arthur is goin' to be laid up, too, and the busy time just on us."

Pearl was troubled. Why should Arthur be sick? He had plenty of fresh air; he tubbed himself regularly. He never drank "alcoholic beverages that act directly on the liver and stomach, drying up the blood, and rendering every organ unfit for work." Pearl remembered the Band of Hope manual. No, and it was not a cold. Colds do not make people groan in the night—it was something else. Pearl wished her friend, Dr. Clay, would come along. He would soon spot the trouble.

After dinner, of which Arthur ate scarcely a mouthful, as Pearl was cleaning the knives, Mrs. Motherwell came into the kitchen with a hard look on her face. She had just missed a two-dollar bill from her satchel.

"Pearl," she said in a strained voice, "did you see a two-dollar bill any place?"

"Yes, ma'am," Pearl answered quickly.

"Mrs. Francis paid ma with one once for the washing, but I don't know where it might be now."

Mrs. Motherwell looked at Pearl keenly. It was not easy to believe that that little girl would steal. Her heart was still tender after Polly's death, she did not want to be hard on Pearl, but the money must be some place.

"Pearl, I have lost a two-dollar bill. If you know anything about it I want you to tell me," she said firmly.

"I don't know anything about it no more'n ye say ye had it and now ye've lost it," Pearl answered calmly.

"Go up to your room and think about it," she said, avoiding Pearl's gaze.

Pearl went up the narrow little steps with a heart that swelled with indignation.

"Does she think I sthole her dirty money, me that has money o' me own—a thief is it she takes me for? Oh, wirra! wirra! and her an' me wuz gittin' on so fine, too; and like as not this'll start the mortgage and the cancer on her ag'in."

Pearl threw herself on the hot little bed, and sobbed out her indignation and her homesickness. She could not put it

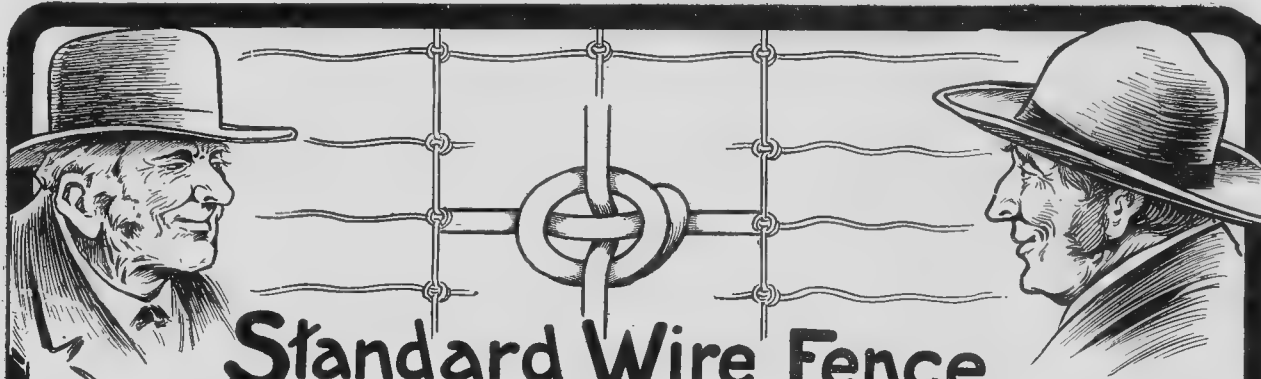
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off this time. Catching sight of her grief-stricken face in the cracked looking glass that hung at the head of the bed, she started up suddenly.

"What am I bleating for?" she said to herself, wiping her eyes on her little patched apron. "Ye'd think to look at me that I'd been caught stealin' the cat's milk"—she laughed through her tears—"I haven't stolen anything and what for need I cry? The dear Lord will get me out of this just as nate as He bruk the windy for me!"

She took her knitting out of the bird-cage and began to knit at full speed.

"Danny, me man, it is a good thing for ye that the shaddah of suspicion is on yer sister Pearl this day, for it gives her a good chance to turn yer heel. 'Sowin' in the sunshine, sowin' in the shaddah', only it's knittin' I am instead of sewing', but it's all wan, I guess. I mind how Paul and Silas were singin' in the prison at midnight. I know how they felt. 'Do what Ye like, Lord,' they wur thinkin'. 'It it's in jail Ye want us to stay, we're Yer men.'"

Pearl knit a few minutes in silence. Then she knelt beside the bed.

"Dear Lord," she prayed, clasping her work-worn hands, help her to find her money, but if anyone did steal it, give him the strength to confess it, dear Lord. Amen."

Mr. Motherwell, downstairs, was having a worse time than Pearl. She could not make herself believe that Pearl had stolen the money, and yet no one had had a chance to take it except Pearl, or Tom, and that, of course, was absurd. She went again to have a look in every drawer in her room, and as she passed through the hall she detected a strange odour. She soon traced it to Tom's light overcoat which hung there. What was the smell? It was tobacco, and something more. It was the smell of a bar-room!

She sat down upon the step with a nameless dread in her heart. Tom had gone to Millford several times since his father had gone to Winnipeg, and he had stayed longer than was necessary, too; but no, no. Tom would not spend good money that way. The habit of years was on her. It was the money she thought of first.

Then she thought of Pearl.

Going to the foot of the stairway she called:

"Pearl, you may come down now."

"Did ye find it?" Pearl asked eagerly.

"No."

"Do ye still think I took it?"

"No, I don't Pearl," she answered.

"All right then, I'll come right down," Pearl said gladly.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Saved!

That night Arthur's condition was, to Pearl's sharp eyes, alarming.

He tried to quiet her fears. He would be well directly, it was nothing, nothing at all, a mere indisposition (Pearl didn't know what that was); but when she went into the granary with a pitcher of water for him, and found him writing letters in the feeble light of a lantern, she took one look at him, laid down the pitcher and hurried out to tell Tom.

Tom was in the kitchen taking off his boots preparatory to going to bed.

"Tom," she said excitedly, "get back into yer boots, and go for the doctor. Arthur's got the thing that Pa had, and it'll have to be cut out of him or he'll die."

"What?" Tom gasped, with one foot across his knee.

"I think he has it," Pearl said, "he's actin' just like what Pa did, and he's in awful pain, I know, only he won't let on; and we must get the doctor or he might die before mornin', and then how'd we feel?"

Tom hesitated.

"Remember, Tom, he has a father and a mother and four brothers, and a girl called Thursa, and an uncle that is a bishop, and how'd we ever face them when we go to heaven if we just set around and let Arthur die?"

"What is it, Pearl?" Mrs. Motherwell said coming into the room, having heard Pearl's excited tones.

"It's Arthur, ma'am. Come out and see him. You'll see he needs the doctor. Ginger tea and mustard plasters ain't a flea-bite on a pain like what he has."

"Let's give him a dose of aconite." Tom said with conviction; "that'll fix him."

Mrs. Motherwell and Pearl went over to the granary.

"Don't knock at the door," Pearl whispered to her as they went. "Ye can't tell a thing about him if ye do. Arthur'd straighten up and be polite at his own funeral. Just look in the crack there and you'll see if he ain't sick."

Mrs. Motherwell did see. Arthur lay tossing and moaning across his bed, his letter pad and pencil beside him on the floor.

Mrs. Motherwell did not want Tom to go to Millford that night. One of the harvesters' excursions was expected—was probably in—then—there would be a wild time. Besides, the two-dollar bill still worried her. If Tom had it he might spend it. No, Tom was safer at home.

"Oh, I don't think he's so very bad," she said. "We'll get the doctor in the morning if he isn't any better. Now you go to bed, Pearl, and don't worry yourself."

But Pearl did not go to bed.

When Mrs. Motherwell and Tom had gone to their own rooms, she built up the kitchen fire, and heated a frying-pan full of salt, with which she filled a pair of her own stockings and brought them to Arthur. She remembered that her mother had done that when her father was sick, and that it had eased his pain. She drew a pail of fresh water from the well, and brought a basinful to him, and bathed his burning face and hands. Arthur received her attentions gratefully.

Pearl knew what she would do. She would run over and tell Jim, and Jim would go for the doctor. Jim would not be in bed yet, she knew, and even if he were, he would not mind getting up.

Jim would go to town any time she wanted anything. One time when she had said she just wished she knew whether Camilla had her new suit made yet, Jim jumped right up and said he'd go and see.

Mrs. Motherwell had gone to her room very much concerned with her own troubles. Why should Tom fall into evil ways? she asked herself—a boy who had been as economically brought up as he was. Other people's boys had gone wrong, but she had always thought that the parents were to blame some way. Then she thought of Arthur; perhaps he should have the doctor. She had been slow to believe that Polly was really sick—and had had cause for regret. She would send for the doctor, in the morning. But what was Pearl doing so long in the kitchen?—She could hear her moving around—Pearl must go to her bed, or she would not be able to get up in the morning.

Pearl was just going out of the kitchen with her hat and coat on when Mrs. Motherwell came in.

"Where are you going, Pearl," she asked.

"To git someone to go for the doctor," Pearl answered stoutly.

"Is he worse," Mrs. Motherwell asked quickly.

"He can't git worse," Pearl replied grimly. "If he gits worse he'll be dead."

Mrs. Motherwell called Tom at once, and told him to bring the doctor as soon as he could.

"Where's my overcoat, mother?" Tom called from the hall.

"Take your father's," she said, "he is going to get a new one while he is in Winnipeg, that one's too small for him now. I put your's outside to air. It had a queer smell on it, I thought, and now hurry, Tom. Bring Dr. Barner. I think he's the best for a serious case. Dr. Clay is too young. Anyway, the old man knows far more than he does, if you can only get him sober."

Pearl's heart sank.

"Arthur's as good as dead," she said as she went to the granary, crying softly to herself. "Dr. Clay is the only man who could save him, and they won't have him."

The sun had gone down and heavy clouds filled the sky. Not a star was to be seen, and the night was growing darker and darker.

A sound of wheels came from across the creek, coming rapidly down the road. The old dog barked viciously.

A horse driven at full speed dashed through the yard; Pearl ran shouting

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after, for even in the gathering darkness she recognised the one person in all the world who could save Arthur. But the wind and the barking of the dog drowned her voice, and the sound of the doctor's wheels grew fainter in the distance.

Only for a moment was Pearl dismayed.

"I'll catch him coming back," she said, "if I have to tie binding twine across the road to tangle up Pleurisy's long legs. He's on his way to Cowan's, I know. Ab Cowan has quinsy. Never mind, Thursa, we'll get him. I hope now that the old doctor is too full to come—oh, no, I don't either, I just hope he's away and Dr. Clay will have it done before he gets here."

When Tom arrived in Millford he found a great many people thronging the streets. One of the Ontario's harvesters' excursions had arrived a few hours before, and the "Huron and Bruce" boys were already making themselves seen and heard.

Tom went at once to Dr. Barner's office and found that the doctor was out making calls, but would be back in an hour. Not at all displeased at having some time to spend, Tom went back to the gaily lighted front street. The crowds of men who went in and out of the hotels seemed to promise some excitement.

Inside the Grand Pacific, a gramophone querulously sang "Any Rags, Any Bones, Any Bottles To-day" to a delighted company of listeners.

When Tom entered he was received with the greatest cordiality by the bartender and others.

"Here is life and good-fellowship," Tom thought to himself, "here's the place to have a good time."

"Is your father back yet, Tom?" the bartender asked as he served a line of customers.

"He'll come up Monday night, I expect," Tom answered, rather proud of the attention he was receiving.

The bartender pushed a box of cigars toward him.

"Have a cigar, Tom," he said.

"No, thank you," Tom answered, "not any. Tom could not smoke, but he drew a plug of chewing tobacco from his pocket and took a chew, to show that his sympathies were that way."

"I guess perhaps some of you men met Mr. Motherwell in Winnipeg. He's in there hiring men for this locality," the bartender said amiably.

"That's the name of the gent that hired me," said one.

"Me too."

"And me," came from others. "I'd no intention of comin' here," a man from Paisley said. "I was goin' to Souris, until that gent got a hold of me, and I thought if he wuz a sample of the men ye raise here, I'd hike this way."

"He's lookin' for a treat," the bartender laughed. "He's sized you up, Tom, as a pretty good fellow."

"No, I ain't after no treat," the Paisley man declared. "That's straight, what I told you."

Tom unconsciously put his hand in his coat pocket and felt the money his father had put there. He drew it out wondering. The quick eyes of the bartender saw it at once.

"Tom's gettin' out his wad, boys," he laughed. "Nothin' mean about Tom, you bet Tom's goin' to do somethin'."

In the confusion that followed Tom heard himself saying:

"All right, boys, come along and name yer drinks."

Tom had a very indistinct memory of what followed. He remembered having a handful of silver, and of trying to put it in his pocket.

Once when the boys were standing in front of the bar at his invitation he noticed a miserable, hungry looking man, who drank greedily. It was Skinner. Then someone took him by the arm, and said something about his having enough, and Tom felt himself being led across a floor that rose and fell strangely, to a black lounge that tried to slide away from him and then came back suddenly and hit him.

The wind raged and howled with increasing violence around the granary where Arthur lay tossing upon his hard bed. It seized the door and rattled it in wanton playfulness, as if to deceive

the sick man with the hope that a friend's hand was on the latch, and then raced blustering and screaming down to the meadows below. The fanning mill and piles of grain bags made fantastic shadows on the wall in the lantern's dim light, and seemed to his distorted fancy like dark and terrible spectres waiting to spring upon him.

Pearl knelt down beside him, tenderly bathing his burning face.

"Why do you do all this for me, Pearl?" he asked slowly, his voice coming thick and painfully.

She changed the cloth on his head before replying.

"Oh, I keep thinkin' it might be Teddy or Jimmy or maybe wee Danny," she replied gently, "and besides, there's Thursa."

The young man opened his eyes and smiled bravely.

"Yes, there's Thursa," he said simply.

Pearl kept the fire burning in the kitchen—the doctor might need hot water. She remembered that he had needed sheets too, and carbolic acid, when he had operated on her father the winter before.

Arthur did not speak much as the night wore on, and Pearl began to grow drowsy in spite of all her efforts. She brought the old dog into the granary with her for company. The wind rattled the mud chinking in the walls and drove showers of dust and gravel against the little window. She had put the lantern behind the fanning mill, so that its light would not shine in Arthur's eyes, and in the semi-darkness, she and old Nap waited and listened. The dog soon laid his head upon her knee and slept, and Pearl was left alone to watch. Surely the doctor would come soon . . . it was a good thing she had the dog . . . he was so warm beside her, and . . .

She sprang up guiltily. Had she been asleep . . . what if he had passed while she slept . . . she grew cold at the thought.

"Did he pass, Nap?" she whispered to the dog, almost crying. "Oh Nap, did we let him go past?"

Nap yawned widely and flicked one ear which was his way of telling Pearl not to distress herself. Nobody had passed.

Pearl's eyes were heavy with sleep. "This is not the time to sleep," she said, yawning and shivering. Arthur's wash-basin stood on the floor beside the bed, where she had been bathing his face. She put more water into it.

"Now then," she said, "once for his mother, once for his father, a big long one for Thursa," holding her head so long below the water that it felt numb when she took it out. "I can't do one for each of the boys," she shivered, "I'll lump the boys, here's a big one for them."

"There now" her teeth chattered as she wiped her hair on Arthur's towel, "that ought to help some."

Arthur opened his eyes and looked anxiously around him. Pearl was beside him at once.

"Pearl," he said, "what is wrong with me? What terrible pain is this that has me in its clutches?" The strength had gone out of the man, he could no longer battle with it.

Pearl hesitated. It is not well to tell sick people your gravest fears. "Still Arthur is English, and the English are gritty," Pearl thought to herself.

"Arthur," she said, "I think you have appendicitis."

Arthur lay motionless for a few moments. He knew what that was.

"But that requires an operation," he said at length, "a very skilful one."

"It does," Pearl replied, "and that's what you'll get as soon as Dr. Clay gets here, I'm thinking."

Arthur turned his face into his pillow. An operation for appendicitis, here, in this place, and by that young man, no older than himself perhaps? He knew that at home, it was only undertaken by the oldest and best surgeons in the hospitals.

Pearl saw something of his fears in his face. So she hastened to reassure him. She said cheerfully:

"Don't ye be worried, Arthur, about it at all at all. Man alive! Dr. Clay thinks no more of an operation like that than I would o' cuttin' your nails."

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heart, and spread up to his brain. It had come! It was here!

From lightning and tempest; from plague, pestilence and famine; from battle and murder and sudden death;—Good Lord, deliver us!

He had prayed it many times, meaninglessly. But he clung to it now, clung to it desperately, as a drowning man. He put his hand over his eyes, his pain was forgotten:

Other lights are paling—which for long years we have rejoiced to see . . . we would not mourn them for we go to Thee!

Yes it was all right; he was ready now. He had come of a race of men who feared not death in whatever form it came.

Bring us to our resting beds at night—worn and content and undishonoured—and grant us in the end the gift of sleep.

He repeated the prayer to himself slowly. That was it, weary and content, and undishonoured.

"Pearl," he said, reaching out his burning hand until it rested on hers, "all my letters are there in that black portmanteau, and the key is in my pocket-book. I have a fancy that I would like no eye but yours to see them—until I am quite well again."

She nodded.
"And if you . . . should have need . . . to write to Thursa, tell her I had loving hands around me . . . at the last."

Pearl gently stroked his hand.
"And to my father write that I knew no fear"—his voice grew steadier—"and passed out of life glad to have been a brave man's son, and borne even for a few years a godly father's name."

"I will write it, Arthur," she said.
"And to my mother, Pearl"—his voice wavered and broke—"my mother . . . for I was her youngest child . . . tell her she was my last . . . and tenderest thought."

Pearl pressed his hand tenderly against her weather-beaten little cheek, for it was Danny now, grown a man but Danny still, who lay before her, fighting for his life; and at the thought her tears fell fast.

"Pearl," he spoke again, after a pause, pressing his hand to his forehead, "while my mind holds clear, perhaps you would be good enough, you have been so good to me, to say that prayer you learned. My father will be in his study now, and soon it will be time for morning prayers. I often feel his blessing on me, Pearl. I want to feel it now, bringing peace and rest . . . weary and content and undishonoured, and . . . undishonoured . . . and grant us . . ." His voice grew fainter and trailed away into incoherency.

And now, oh thou dignified rector of St. Agnes, in thy home beyond the sea, lay aside the "Appendix to the Apology of St. Perpetua," over which thou porest, for under all thy dignity and formalism there beats a loving father's heart. The shadows are gathering, dear sir, around thy fifth son in a far country, and in the gathering shadows there stalks, noiselessly, relentlessly, that grim, gray spectre, Death. On thy knees, then, oh Rector of St. Agnes, and blend thy prayers with the feeble petitions of her who even now, for thy house, entreats the Throne of Grace. Pray, oh thou on whom the bishop's hands have been laid, that the golden bowl be not broken nor the silver cord loosed, for the breath of thy fifth son draws heavily, and the things of time and sense are fading, fading, fading from his closing eyes.

Pearl repeated the prayer.

—And grant, oh most merciful Father for His sake; That we may hereafter lead a godly, righteous and a sober life

She stopped abruptly. The old dog lifted his head and listened. Snatching up the lantern, she was out of the door before the dog was on his feet; there were wheels coming, coming down the road in mad haste. Pearl swung the lantern and shouted.

The doctor reined in his horse. She flashed the lantern into his face. "Oh Doc!" she cried, "dear Doc, I have been waitin' and waitin' for ye.

Git in there to the granary. Arthur's the sickest thing ye ever saw. Git in there on the double jump." She put the lantern into his hand as she spoke.

Hastily unhitching the doctor's horse she felt her way with him into the driving shed. The night was at its blackest. "Now, Thursa," she laughed to herself, "we got him, and he'll do it, dear Doc, he'll do it." The wind blew dust and gravel in her face as she ran across the yard.

When she went into the granary the doctor was sitting on the box by Arthur's bed, with his face in his hands.

"Oh, Doc, what is it?" she cried, seizing his arm.

The doctor looked at her, dazed, and even Pearl uttered a cry of dismay when she saw his face, for it was like the face of a dead man.

"Pearl," he said slowly, "I have made a terrible mistake, I have killed young Cowan."

"But he deserved it, then," Pearl said stoutly.

"Killed him," the doctor went on, not heeding her, "he died in my hands, poor fellow! Oh, the poor young fellow! I lanced his throat, thinking it was quinsy he had, but it must have been diphtheria, for he died, Pearl, he died, I tell you!"

"Well!" Pearl cried, excitedly waving her arms, "he ain't the first man that's been killed by a mistake. I'll bet lots o' doctors kill people by mistake, but they don't tell—and the corpse don't either, and there ye are. I'll bet you feel worse about it than he does, Doc."

The doctor groaned.

"Come, Doc," she said, plucking his sleeve, take a look at Arthur.

The doctor rose uncertainly and paced up and down the floor with his face in his hands, swaying like a drunken man.

"Oh God!" he moaned, "if I could but bring back his life with mine; but I can't! I can't! I can't!"

Pearl watched him, but said not a word.

At last she said:

"Doc, I think Arthur has appendicitis. Come and have a look at him, and see if he hasn't."

With a supreme effort the doctor gained control of himself and made a hasty but thorough examination.

"He has," he said, "a well developed case of it."

Pearl handed him his satchel. "Here, then," she said, "go at him."

"I can't do it, Pearl," he cried. "I can't. He'll die, I tell you, like that other poor fellow. I can't send another man to meet his Maker."

"Oh, he's ready!" Pearl interrupted him. "Don't hold back on Arthur's account."

"I can't do it," he repeated hopelessly. "He'll die under my knife, I can't kill two men in one night. O God, be merciful to a poor, blundering, miserable wretch!" he groaned, burying his face in his hands, and Pearl noticed that the back of his coat quivered like human flesh.

Arthur's breath was becoming more and more laboured; his eyes roved sightlessly around the room; his head rolled on the pillow in a vain search for rest; his fingers clutched convulsively at the bed-clothes.

Pearl was filled with dismay. The foundations of her little world were tottering.

All but One. There was One who had never failed her. He would not fail her now.

She dropped on her knees.

"O God, dear God," she prayed, beating her hard little brown hands together, "don't go back on us, dear God. Put the gimp into Doc again; he's not scared to do it, Lord, he's just lost his grip for a minute; he's not scared, Lord; it looks like it, but he isn't. You can bank on Doc, Lord, he's not scared. Bear with him, dear Lord, just a minute—just a minute—he'll do it, and he'll do it right, Amen."

When Pearl rose from her knees the doctor had lifted his head.

"Do you want hot water and sheets and carbolic?" she asked.

He nodded.

When she came back with them the doctor was taking off his coat. His instruments were laid out on the box.

"Get a lamp," he said to Pearl.

Pearl's happy heart was singing with

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joy. "O Lord, dear Lord, You never fail," she murmured as she ran across to the kitchen.

When she came back with the lamp and a chair to set it on, the doctor was pinning a sheet above the bed. His face was white and drawn, but his hand was firm and his mouth was a straight line.

Arthur was tossing his arms convulsively.

The doctor listened with his ear a minute upon the sick man's heart, then the gauze mask was laid upon his face and the chloroform soon did its merciful work.

The doctor handed pearl the bottle. "A drop or two if he moves," he said.

Then Horace Clay, the man with a man's mistakes, his fears, his heart-burnings, was gone, and in his place stood Horace Clay, the doctor, keen, alert, masterful, indomitable, with the look of battle on his face. He worked rapidly, never faltering; his eyes burning with the joy of the true physician who fights to save, to save a human life from the grim old enemy, Death.

"You have saved his life, Pearl," the doctor said two hours later. Arthur lay sleeping easily, the flush gone from his face, and his breath coming regularly.

The doctor put his hand gently on her tumbled little brown head.

"You saved him from death, Pearl, and me—from something worse."

And then Pearl took the doctor's hand in both of hers, and kissed it reverently.

"That's for Thursa," she said gravely.

Tom was awakened by some one shaking him gently.

"Tom, Tom Motherwell, what are you doing here?"

A woman knelt beside him; her eyes were sweet and kind and sad beyond expression.

"Tom, how did you come here?" she asked, gently, as Tom struggled to rise.

He sat up staring stupidly around him.

"What's a matter? Where's this?" he asked thickly.

You're in the sitting-room at the hotel," she said.

He would have lain down again, but she took him firmly by the arm.

"Come, Tom," she said. "Come and have a drink of water."

She led him out of the hotel to the pump at the corner of the street. Tom drank thirstily. She pumped water on his hands, and bathed his burning face in it. The cold water and the fresh air began to clear his brain.

"What time is it?" he asked her.

"Nearly morning," she said. "About half-past three, I think," and Tom knew even in the darkness that she had lost more teeth. It was Mrs. Skinner.

"Tom," she said, "did you see Skinner in there? I came down to get him—I want him—the child is dead an hour ago." She spoke hurriedly.

Tom remembered now. Yes, he had seen Skinner, but not lately; it was a long, long time ago.

"Now Tom, go home," she said kindly. "This is bad work for you, my dear boy. Stop it now, dear Tom, while you can: It will kill you, body and soul."

A thought struggled in Tom's dull brain. There was something he wanted to say to her which must be said; but she was gone.

He drank again from the cup that hung beside the pump. Where did he get this burning thirst, and his head, how it pounded! She had told him to go home. Well, why wasn't he at home? What was he doing here?

Slowly his memory came back—he had come for the doctor; and the doctor was to be back in an hour, and now it was nearly morning, didn't she say?

He tried to run, but his knees failed him—what about Arthur? He grew chill at the thought—he might be dead by this time.

He reached the doctor's office some way. His head still throbbed and his feet were heavy as lead; but his mind was clear.

A lamp was burning in the office but no one was in. It seemed a month ago since he had been there before. The air of the office was close and stifling, and heavy with tobacco smoke. Tom sat down, wearily, in the doctor's armchair; his heart beat painfully—he'll be dead—he'll be dead—he'll be dead—it was pounding. The clock on the table was

saying it too. Tom got up and walked up and down to drown the sound. He stopped before a cabinet and gazed horrified at a human skeleton that grinned evilly at him. He opened the door hastily, the night wind fanned his face. He sat down upon the step, thoroughly sober now, but sick in body and soul.

Soon a heavy step sounded on the sidewalk, and the old doctor came into the patch of light that shone from the door.

"Do you want me?" he asked as Tom stood up.

"Yes," Tom answered; "at once."

"What's wrong?" the doctor asked brusquely.

Tom told him as well as he could.

"Were you here before, early in the evening?"

Tom nodded.

"Hurry up then and get your horse," the doctor said, going past him into the office.

"Yes, I thought so," the doctor said gathering up his instruments. "I ought to know the signs—well, well, the poor young Englishman has had plenty of time to die from ten in the evening till four the next morning without indecent haste, either, while this young fellow was hitting up the firewater. Still, God knows, I shouldn't be hard on him. I've often kept people waiting for the same reason and," he added grimly, "they didn't always wait either."

When Tom and the old doctor drove into the yard everything was silent. The wind had fallen, and the eastern sky was bright with morning.

The old dog who lay in front of the granary door raised his head at their approach and lifted one ear, as if to command silence.

Tom helped the doctor out of the buggy. He tried to unhitch the horse, but the beating of his heart nearly choked him—the fear of what might be in the granary. He waited for the exclamation from the doctor which would proclaim him a murderer. He heard the door open again—the doctor was coming to tell him—Tom's knees grew weak—he held to the horse for support—who was this who had caught his arm—it was Pearl crying and laughing.

"Tom, Tom, it's all over, and Arthur's going to get well," she whispered. "Dr. Clay came."

But Pearl was not prepared for what happened.

Tom put his head down upon the horse's neck and cried like a child—no, like a man—for in the dark and terrible night that had just passed, sullied though it was by temptations and yieldings and neglect of duty, the soul of a man had been born in him, and he had put away childish things forever.

Dr. Clay was kneeling in front of the box cleaning his instruments, with his back toward the door, when Dr. Barner entered. He greeted the older man cordially, receiving but a curt reply. Then the professional eye of the old doctor began to take in the situation. A half-used roll of antiseptic lint lay on the floor; the fumes of the disinfectants and of the anæsthetic still hung on the air. Tom's description of the case had suggested appendicitis.

"What was the trouble?" he asked quickly.

The young doctor told him, giving him such a thoroughly scientific history of the case that the old doctor's opinion of him underwent a radical change. The young doctor explained briefly what he had attempted to do by the operation; the regular breathing and apparently normal temperature of the patient was, to the old doctor, sufficient proof of its success.

He stooped suddenly to examine the dressing that the young doctor was showing him, but his face twitched with some strong emotion—pride, professional jealousy, hatred were breaking down before a stronger and a worthier feeling.

He turned abruptly and grasped the young doctor's hand.

"Clay!" he cried, "it was a great piece of work, here, alone, and by lamplight. You are a brave man, and I honour you." Then his voice broke.

"I'd give every day of my miserable life to be able to do this once more, just once, but I haven't the nerve, Clay"; the hand that the young doctor held

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trembled. "I haven't the nerve. I've been going on a whiskey nerve too long." "Dr. Barner," the young man replied, as he returned the other's grasp, "I thank you for your good words, but I wasn't alone when I did it. The bravest little girl in all the world was here and shamed me out of my weakness and," he added reverently, "I think God himself steadied my hand."

The old man looked up wondering. "I believe you, Clay," he said simply. (Continued in our next issue)

Home Dressmaking.

Styles by May Manton.

[Ed. Note.—Any of the patterns described below may be had by sending ten cents to the Fashion Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. State number and size of pattern desired.]

MISSSES' HOUSE JACKET 6284.

(To be made with three-quarter or long sleeves, fancy or stock collar).—The house jacket that is loose at the front and half fitted at the back is always a becoming one, and this model suits girlish figures peculiarly well. It will be found just as desirable for the morning dress that is made with skirt to match as it is for a general negligee, for it is pretty and graceful and becoming. It can be made either with three-quarter or long sleeves, with the wide fancy collar illustrated or with a plain standing one as liked. It is adapted to any simple, seasonable material, the very lovely lawns, batistes and various inexpensive printed washable fabrics, and also to the albatross, cashmere and challis that so many girls like to utilize in this way.

The jacket is made with fronts and backs. The fronts are tucked at each side of the centre and finished with hems and either the fancy collar or the plain one is joined to the neck edge. The sleeves are moderately full and gathered into bands, whatever the length.

The quantity of material required for the sixteen year size is 3½ yards 24, 2½ yards 32, or 1½ yards 44 inches wide with 3 yards of edging and 1½ yards of banding.

The pattern 6284 is cut in sizes for girls of 14 to 16 years of age.

BOY'S OVERALLS 6268—The active small boy needs overalls quite as much as any garment that his wardrobe can contain. In them he can be happy without thought of clothing, and what is equally important their wearing will save his mother many anxious moments. Those illustrated are simple yet shapely and entirely satisfactory. They can be made from the traditional blue jean or brown denim or from heavy linen or khaki cloth or they can be made from gingham or, indeed, from any sturdy washable material. There is an abundant supply of patch pockets and the garment is altogether a most desirable one.



6268 Boy's Overalls,
4 to 8 years.

The overalls are made with leg portions that are extended at the front to form the generous bib. The

straps are attached to the back edge, passed over the shoulders and buttoned into position at the front and the trouser portions are closed at the sides.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (6 years) is 2½ yards 24, 2½ yards 27 or 2 yards 36 inches wide.

The pattern 6268 is cut in sizes for boys of 4, 6 and 8 years of age.

SAILOR BLOUSE 6266. (With long or three-quarter sleeves, perforated or round collar).—The simple sailor blouse is always a satisfactory one and this season promises to have great vogue. This one can be made with long sleeves or those of three-quarter length and consequently will meet a hearty welcome from all the girls and women of athletic tastes. For, let long sleeves be advocated as much as they will, the shorter ones are the only really comfortable sort for active sports. In the illustration white linen is embroidered and combined with a chemisette of tucking, but the blouse is appropriate for all the seasonable materials and the list includes the simple inexpensive printed wash fabrics as well as the finer linens, embroidered muslins and the like. It can be utilized for the odd waist and the gown with equal success, and for cool weather wear it will be found most satisfactory made from flannel or such heavier washable waistings as cotton poplin and the like.

The blouse is made with fronts and back. There are tucks laid in the fronts at the outer edges of the shoulders, which provide becoming fulness and the sailor collar that finishes the neck edge can be cut as illustrated or with round corners at the front as liked. The shield is separate and attached by means of buttons and buttonholes beneath the collar. Whether the sleeves are made in full or three-quarter length they are gathered and joined to cuffs or bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 21 or 24, 3½ yards 32 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, ½ yard 18 inches wide for chemisette.

The pattern 6266 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

Spring Fever.

When Spring comes hurrying o'er the hills,

And music ripples in the rills
And soft the winds begin to blow,
I want to pack my grip and go—
Go where? O, anywhere!
Just go.

I grab my grip and hustle down
To that yon little railroad town,
And when the engine whistles blow
I buy my ticket and I go—
Go where? O, anywhere!
Just go.

There's mountain top and shaded dell,
There's prairie, lake and seaside—well
It makes no difference which, just so
You up and pack your grip and go—
Go where? O, anywhere!
Just go.
—Four Track News.

A Spring Conundrum.

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The Ploughman.

Clear the brown path to meet his
coulters gleam,
Lo! on he comes behind his smoking
team,
With toil's bright dewdrops on his sun-
burnt brow,
The lord of earth, the hero of the
plough!

First in the field before the reddening
sun,
Last in the shadows when the day is
done,
Line after line along the bursting sod,
Marks the broad acres where his feet
have trod.

Still where he treads the subbon clods
divide,
The smooth, fresh furrows open deep
and wide,
Matted and dense the tangled turf up-
heaves,
Mellow and dark the ridgy cornfield
cleaves;

Up the steep hillside, where the labor-
ing train
Slants the long track that scores the
level plain
Through the moist valley, clogged with
oozing clay,
The patient convoy breaks its destined
way;

At every turn the loosening chains re-
sound,
The swinging ploughshare circles glis-
tening round,
Till the wide field one billowy waste
appears,
And the weary hands unbind the pant-
ing steers.

—Oliver Wendall Holmes.

Compensation

Out of the hurt may be born a smile,
Out of the blow a kiss;
Somewhere the sun shines all the while,
Could we remember this!

Out of the tears may a rainbow smile,
Out of the struggle, rest;
Somewhere God's hand reacheth down
for mine,
Giving me what is best.

Out of the depths fair pearls are
brought,
Out of despair hope springs;
Somewhere the evil to good is wrought,
Deep mid eternal things.

Out of the darkness cometh light,
Out of the tomb new life;
Somewhere I know it will all be right,
Victory after strife.

—R. W. E.

"Thorns Have Roses."

It isn't so much the way things are
As the way you look at a thing;
There's always the notes of a merry
song

For the voice that is ready to sing.
And "Roses have Thorns!" is a stupid
cry

For though it may all be so,
I think we would better be telling the
world

That Thorns have Roses, you know.

We cannot not expect to live our lives
From all that is bitter apart,
But each one knows when he's felt a
thorn

From the pain it has left in his heart.
He doesn't need us to tell him it's
there

Or murmur a maxim of woe;
We'd better be singing a psalm of hope,
For Thorns have Roses, we know.

—Florence J. Boyce.

Removing Mildew Stains.

By Mrs. Shannon, Estevan, Sask.

I noticed in the Farmer some time
ago an article by a lady who gave some
household hints in which she stated that
no one had learned how to take mildew
out of white clothes. As I know how
this can be done, I write for the benefit
of others.

Wet the mildew stains with lemon
juice and sprinkle with salt. Then
have boiling water in a vessel on the
stove and hold the stained part closely
over the boiling steam so that it gets

the full benefit of all the steam, and if
kept wet with the lemon juice and some
salt, you can watch the mildew disap-
pear. Iron rust will be readily removed
in the same way, and salts of lemon
will do the same work as lemon juice
and salt.

A Few Paint Pointers.

Here are a few pointers on painting,
taken from a hardware paper, that may
be of value to many a one in the house
cleaning and general spring renovations:

See that the surface is free from
grease and soot. If the job has been
previously painted and is peeling, scal-
ing off, or cracking, burn or scrape off
all the old paint. If this is not done,
the new coat of paint cannot be expected
to stick.

See that the surface is perfectly dry.
Moisture is what often causes blistering,
cracking, scaling and like troubles.
Moisture is always present in green or
pitchy lumber, and after a rain, a heavy
dew or a fog.

Do not paint over pitchy surfaces and
expect satisfactory results. No paint
can do well on such surfaces.

Do not paint in frosty weather or over
too glossy a surface. Any paint will
"crawl" under such conditions.

Lumber is becoming yearly more
difficult to paint successfully. Do not
expect the finishing coats to "stand" unless
the primer is used as thin as possible,
thoroughly brushed out and allowed to
become bone dry before recoating.

It is false economy to use only two
coats of paint on new work. Don't ex-
pect best results unless you use a primer
and two subsequent coats.

Apply the paint in thin coats. Brush
it out thoroughly. Any paint put on too
thick is liable to crack and peel, and such
workmanship is responsible for more un-
satisfactory results than any other one
cause.

Do not let one coat of paint stand for
any length of time before applying the
next coat and expect good results after
becoming thoroughly dry. Each coat
must be applied one after the other with-
in reasonable time if long wear is ex-
pected.

Pictures for Children.

Pictures are educators. This is what
a correspondent in the Farm and Dairy
says:—

I save all the pretty and interest-
ing ones from papers, magazines and
catalogues. I paste them smoothly upon
cardboard, sometimes three or four on
one board, and finish with a cord or
ribbon to hang it against the wall of the
children's playroom. Sometimes I paste
pretty paper around the cardboard to
imitate a frame. I change the pictures
often, although there are always some
that the children beg to have remain all
the time. You have no idea how such
pictures interest and amuse the little
ones.

Often, with the pictures of the right
size. I make puzzles by cutting them in
irregular pieces after they have dried on
the cardboard. It amuses the children
to try and make complete pictures of the
pieces. It is not very much work and
whatever helps with a child's education
pays big interest. Of course the pictures
must be carefully selected, for some sub-
jects would do more harm than good.
Pretty restful landscapes, especially if
you can tell them where located; animal
pictures, bird pictures, also flowers and
fruits, all serve the purpose well, and
the more "stories" you can tell with
them as a text, the better. Try this,
sister mothers, and see how the plan
works with your little flock.

If the lamp burns with a disagreeable,
oily odor, the burner needs cleaning.
Take it apart, remove the wick and boil
the parts in a solution of washing soda
and water to which a small piece of
soap has been added. Wash and wipe
dry and polish. Wash the wick and soak
in strong vinegar and dry. Wash out
the bowl of the lamp with strong soap-
suds to remove the sediment, put the
lamp together, and you may be sure you
will be able to let your light shine. All
lamps should be cleaned in this way at
least once a month.

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ment with full instructions to any sufferer from
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this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your
daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to
tell you how to cure yourselves at home without
the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand wom-
en's sufferings. What we women know from ex-
perience, we know better than any doctor. I know
that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for
Leucorrhœa or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Dis-
placement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty
or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or
Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels,
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We especially request that all letters intended for this department be addressed to The Boys' and Girls' Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

Wishing.

Do you wish the world were better?
Let me tell you what to do—
Set a watch upon your actions,
Keep them always straight and true;
Rid your mind of selfish motives,
Let your thoughts be pure and high;
You can make a little Eden
Of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were wiser?
Well, suppose you make a start,
By accumulating wisdom
In the scrapbook of your heart.
Do not waste one page on folly,
Live to learn, and learn to live,
If you want to give men knowledge,
You must get it ere you give.

Do you wish the world were happy?
Then Remember, day by day,
Just to scatter deeds of kindness
As you pass along the way.
For the pleasure of the many
May be oftentimes traced to one,
As the hand that plants the acorn
Shelters armies from the sun.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The Secret.

I've a secret—want to know?
Put your ear real close—just so—
Let's not make a bit of noise,
For I would not have the boys
Hear a word I have to say,
So I'll whisper—or they may.

In the garden while at play,
I found a bird's nest yesterday;
In it tiny birdies three—
Don't you want to come and see?

Parent birdies can not say
How they wish we'd go away.
But they flutter to and fro—
Let's look quick and then let's go.

Maybe if we're very kind,
They will soon grow not to mind,
But will let us longer stay
When we come another day—
How they hop and skip about,
Through the green leaves peeping out!
Birdies, dear, don't fly away;
We're going now—good-day, good-day.

Do And Say.

Two brothers once lived down this way,
And one was Do and one was Say.
If streets were dirty, taxes high,
Or schools too crowded, Say would cry
"Oh! what a town!" but Brother Do
Would set to work to make things new.
And while Do worked, Say still would
cry:
"He does it wrong. I know that I
Could do it right." So all the day
Was heard the clack of Brother Say.
But this one fact from none was hid,
Say always talked, Do always did.

Caught Over \$14 Worth of Furs.

Tofield, Alta., Mar. 3, 1909.
Dear Editor.—I have not gone to school this winter because there is no school in our district. I have caught over sixty muskrats and ten weasels. I have caught \$14 worth of furs this winter. I have been trying to get a coyote, but I had no luck, and I tried to catch a badger by smoking him out but he did not come out. Then I set some traps. He sprung the traps and went off. The men and boys around here have caught a lot of coyotes with hounds, bulldogs and collie dogs. Two winters ago I killed 400 rabbits. I got a stick and cut a notch every time I caught a rabbit. There were so many that I got tired cutting notches. They are mean for eating our evergreens that we

planted out. I will tell the boys the way to catch rabbits. Dig a hole five feet deep and put sticks across six inches apart, and then scatter a little hay on the sticks. I have caught lots of rabbits that way. If any of the boys could write and tell me how to catch a badger I would thank him. I remain, yours truly, John William Grav (Age 13).

Fond of Nature Study.

Red Deer, Alta., Mar. 4, 1909.

Dear Editor.—Thank you very much for the book "Ivanhoe," which you sent me for my last letter. I read it and liked it very much as I am fond of historical stories. I am in the fifth book at school. We have thirteen cattle, and one is mother, grandmother or great grandmother to them all except three. She has a white 9 on her forehead.

I tried my luck at trapping but was not quite so successful as Harvie Rule, as I got only one little muskrat. I am very fond of nature study, especially of birds and animals. I would like to correspond with any of the members who are interested in it. I have a collection of birds' eggs. I noticed the oriole for the first time last spring.

We are having a new bridge built across the Red Deer river. I hope it has better luck than the one built eight years ago. It went out with the ice.

My uncle is trapping at Sheep Creek. I am very fond of music and can play the mouth organ, tin whistle and autoharp. I am saving my money to buy a violin. It won't take me a great while to do that when the cows get milking, as my father is going to let me have the cream hauling cheques.

There was a bad fire at one of our neighbors. They were threshing and the spark catcher of the engine was open. A spark flew over a hay stack and started on the other side, so it had a good start before anyone saw it. The hay stack was within three feet of the straw which was over the barn. The tankman went for water about half a mile. Some of the men got right in the flames to throw water, while others cut away the hay. The wind happened to be blowing away from the straw and so the buildings were saved though the hay was lost. Your interested reader, Theo. Wright.

Father has 57 Shetland Ponies.

Deleau, Man., March 18, 1909.

Dear Editor.—I will be glad when summer comes again, as we have such a pretty place here in summer.

For pets I have 6 Shetland ponies, a pair of ducks and a pair of guinea fowl. I raised them myself and I am going to raise some more this summer.

We have about 48 hens, and get about 12 eggs a day. My father has a band of 57 Shetland ponies, and I am very fond of riding them. Father also has a large herd of pure bred Hereford cattle.

I am very fond of reading. I have read a number of books such as Robinson Crusoe, Three People, Polly and A Little Mother to the Others. I remain, yours respectfully, Henrietta Marples (Aged 12).

A Snow House that will Hold 20 People.

Rathmullen, Sask., Mar. 9, 1909.

Dear Editor.—I came out here almost three years ago from Boston, Mass., and like the country very well. It certainly is healthy, don't you think so?

I have two brothers. One is working in Saskatoon, and my other brother is out here. He caught seven foxes this winter and sent some of the skins to a fur house in St. Louis. I have been making a snow house and it will hold as many as twenty people. We lost one of our oxen this winter. He was the best ox we had.

In the spring, after the snow thaws, I am going to get a lot of stones and make a pretty rock garden, and am also going to make a garden all along the front side of the

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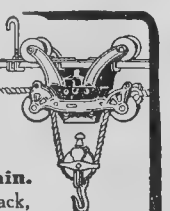


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house. I think flowers improve the yard very much. I have been used to having flowers, summer and winter, in the States and am not going to give it up now, where it needs flowers more. Would you? Yours truly, Percy Annable.

Goes to School in a Covered Van.

Holland, Man., Mar. 1, 1909.

Dear Editor.—My father has lived in Manitoba for 30 years and my mother 35 years. I have three brothers and two sisters. We have two dogs named Carlo and Jip, and two cats named Ida and Malt. We have 27 head of cattle and 15 are pure bred Shorthorns. We have three horses and a colt and pony. We have lots of fun riding on the pony's back. The other day my two sisters were on horseback and they were running a race with my brother. The pony turned the corner quickly and they fell off but did not get hurt. They jumped up and got on the wire fence and climbed on the pony's back and went riding around. We live about two miles from Holland. We go to school in a covered van. They are running four vans and they all go to Holland school. Our van is number three. I remain, yours truly, Elsie Holland (Age 10).

A Pet Colt.

Prairie Farm, Kitscoty, Alta.

March 20, 1909.

Dear Editor.—I am a farmer's daughter, living two miles west of the small town of Kitscoty. I have a pet colt. She is just three years old. We bought her when she was one week old, and fed her with cow's milk, warmed and sweetened. Her name is Blossom. She is so tame that when we call her by name she will come right out of the pasture. Every day she comes up to the door, rattles the latch and paws the door until some person gives her a crust of bread or some sugar. We are going to ride her this summer. I can ride horseback and I like it better than anything else. I am a great bookworm. I have read quite a lot of books. We came from England four years ago and like this country very well. I am reading the serial in The Nor'-West Farmer. I think it is a dandy. We have lots of snow around here yet. We are wishing summer would hurry up and take all the snow away. Yours truly, "Cow-boy Girl."

Harnesses the Calf and Makes it Work.

Russell, Man., Mar. 1, 1909.

Dear Editor.—I have six sisters and four brothers. My oldest sister is out teaching. I live on a farm six miles out of town. My three sisters and I go to Russell school. We keep house for ourselves. I am in grade four junior. My mother is down in the hospital; papa was down for two weeks, but he is home now. My oldest brother has a calf. One day he put harness on it and trained it how to pull, and now it will do anything you want it to do. It takes in the wood every day for him. We take it out and it will sleigh ride us all day. I wish the club every success. Yours truly, Marion McDougall (Age 10).

Some Pointers on Pigeons.

Boissevain, Man., March 1, 1909.

Dear Editor.—I broke my arm not long ago, but it is getting on all right. I have some pure bred Leghorn hens and some pigeons. How many of the members keep pigeons? I think they look fine on the building. I have a place for them in the loft eight feet by four feet. If any of the members keep pigeons, I will give them a hint. Don't let them fly around in the loft. Board a place off for them with boards and wire. Put a shelf up for them to nest on. Keep your pen well cleaned out, but do not put straw in it. The pigeons need straw for their nests, but they will carry that. When they have young ones feed them soft grain, such as peas. If you keep to this I am pretty sure you will have success. Wishing the editor every success, I remain, Arthur H. Wright.






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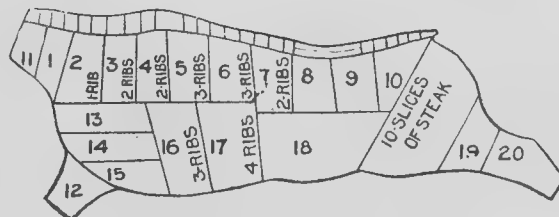
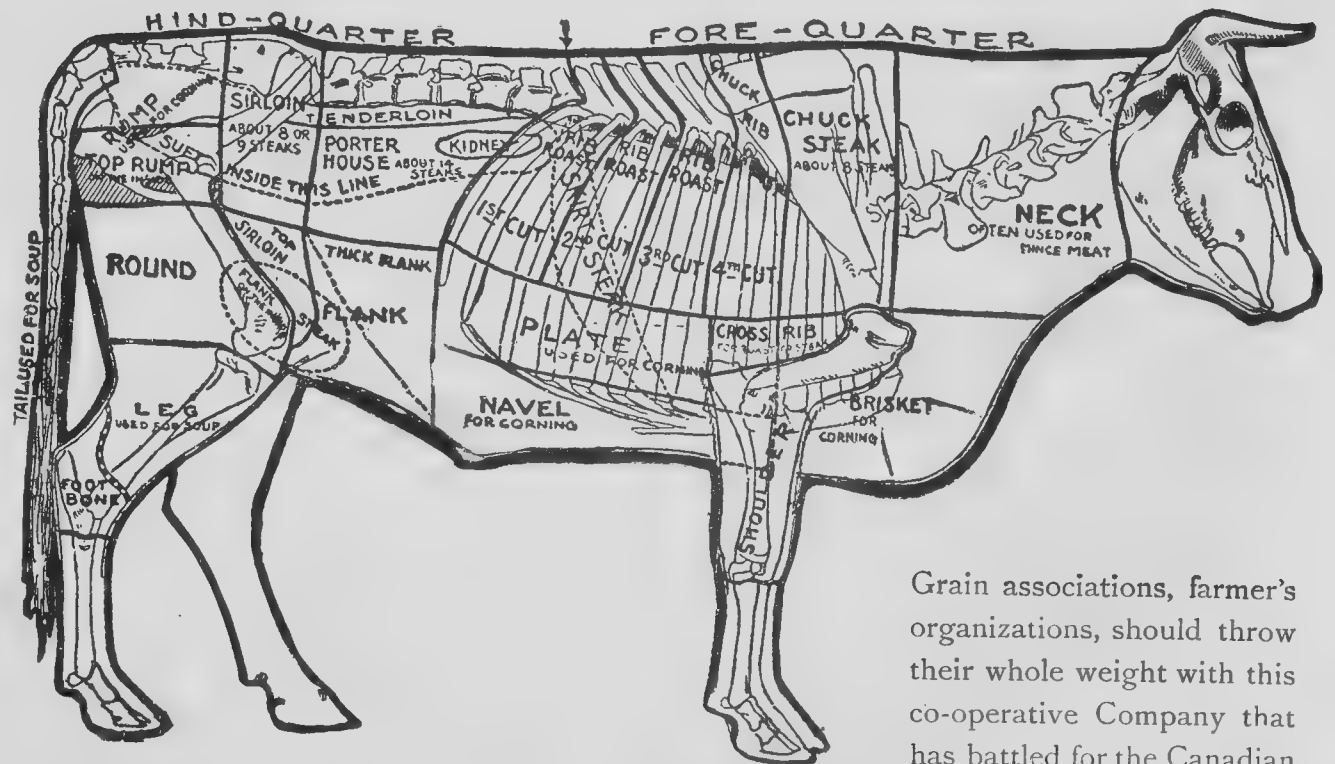


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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to our subscribers, advice is given free in answer to enquiries on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written and facts stated clearly and briefly.

Purchasing Land.

New Subscriber, Man.—“A real estate agent offers me a farm on an agreement of sale form, which states price on terms of ½ crop payments, etc. He says with his and my signature together with that of one witness at the foot of same is sufficient and is the usual way land is sold in this country. (1) Is that a legal and usual custom? (2) I wish to find out who the land belongs to at present. (3) If I make the deal what course should I adopt so as to prevent further dealing in said land without my consent? (4) If I bought could I resell before I had paid in full? The land is situated in Manitoba.”

Answer.—Do not under any consideration purchase the land in this way without having some person examine the title for you. Employ a lawyer to do this. If there is none near enough to you there is no reason why it cannot be done by correspondence. If the agreement for sale is in proper form and signed by the proper parties, the lawyer will have what is called a caveat filed, which will prevent further dealings with the land. You could resell at any time.

Misrepresentation in Horse Deal.

Farmer, Sask.—“A bought a team of horses from B two years ago, A giving notes. B guarantees the horses to be seven and eight years of age on the notes. One of the horses died shortly afterwards. If A could prove that horse was older than what B guaranteed and it was through old age that the one died, has A to meet the notes in full, B having sold the notes to the bank? What would you advise to do?”

Answer.—If the horses before the making of the sale were warranted to be seven and eight years old, then A is not obliged to pay these notes, but is entitled to set off against the amount of the notes the difference in the value of the horses which he received and the ones which he should have received. The fact that they were indorsed to the bank does not make any difference as they were evidently lien notes or notes which would not properly come technically under the definition of promissory notes.

After Dissolution of Partnership.

L. M., Manitoba.—“A and B had a livery stable and owned a stallion in partnership. I took my mare to their horse. The mare had a colt. Before the fee was collected A and B broke up their partnership. Now both want to collect the money. Which one is entitled to it? I took the money to the county clerk. Was this right?”

Answer.—The proper procedure was for you to ask the court to decide which of these two parties is entitled to the money. The usual way to do this is by what is called interpleader. If you have paid the money to the County Court Clerk, he is probably attending to it for you.

Fencing Trail.

Subscriber, Lac St. Anne, Alta.—“The old pack trail runs through my place. I am fencing this summer, so I suppose that I am not obliged to allow anyone to go through as formerly, nor cut another trail, unless I choose to do so, seeing that a pack horse can go almost anywhere where a man can go. Also, in the event of a person breaking the fence to go through, what steps could I take in the way of prosecution?”

Answer.—You are not obliged to leave such a trail unfenced, and any person who breaks down your fence is liable to you for the amount of damage done. If the fence is of wire, there must be top rail on the same where it crosses the trail and for 2 rods on either side.

Ownership Of Fence.

G. P. T., Nariton, Alta.—A owned a section of land. He fenced in the north-west quarter, but through a mistake ran the fence in about fifteen feet on this quarter section for part of the distance. Part of the way the fence runs on the line, then it swings in on the quarter. Later B purchased this quarter, and C purchased the west half of the section. C has fenced his land around the outside. Last spring B pulled up the fence between his land and C's and plowed right up to the centre line, throwing the fencing material on C's land. C erected the fence again on the correct line. C now claims that the fence was built by A with the intent that it should be a division fence, and he claims ownership of half of it. B says that as it was not quite on the line it belongs to his land. Does C own half the disputed fence?

Answer.—It is possible that the fence, being altogether on B's land, might have passed to him when he purchased the land. We think, however, that B has waived his right to claim this by reason of the fact that he took down the fence and put it over to the correct line, where C erected it.

School Question.

Subscriber, Auburndale, Alta.—1. What is a lawful school tax in Alberta in a district that has an established school? 2. Can one man hold two offices according to law, such as school commissioner and secretary-treasurer?

Answer.—1. The tax must not exceed twelve mills on the dollar, except when there is an indenture indebtedness to be met. 2. Any member of the board of trustees, other than the chairman, may be secretary, treasurer or secretary-treasurer.

Homestead Question.

Newcomer, Portage la Prairie.—1. Can a homesteader live on his land part of the summer and the rest of the six months through the winter, or has he to reside on it six months in succession each year? 2. Can a widow that has a grown-up family, and no children depending upon her enter for a homestead? 3. Has a homesteader to crop 5 acres each year if his land is prairie, or is he only forced to break it? 4. How much bush has a homesteader to clear each year, if his land is mostly bush?”

Answer.—1. He must reside on the homestead for six months in each year, but the residence need not be continuous. A homesteader must not be absent from his homestead more than six months at a time. 2. A widow is not entitled to enter for a homestead unless she has minor children of her own depending on her for support. 3. He must break 30 acres by the end of the third year of which 20 must be cropped and a reasonable amount each year. 4. There is no special obligation to clear the bush so long as the necessary number of acres are put under cultivation; however, if the land is difficult to break by reason of woods, rock, or the broken character of the surface, the area of cultivation required under the regulations may be decreased at the discretion of the Minister in accordance with the character of the land.

Liability Of Hired Man.

Hired Man, Manitoba.—“I am engaged by the year to a farmer. On Jan. 19 he drew up to an old shed which had been up 15 years or over, it having thin poles and straw on top. I told him it was not safe as it was rotten, some of the poles being absent and some half down. I had to chop the frozen straw with an axe and fork it on the sleigh. I fell through and put my ankle out. For more than a month I was unable to walk. He wants me to pay the doctor's bill, lose my wages for the time I was

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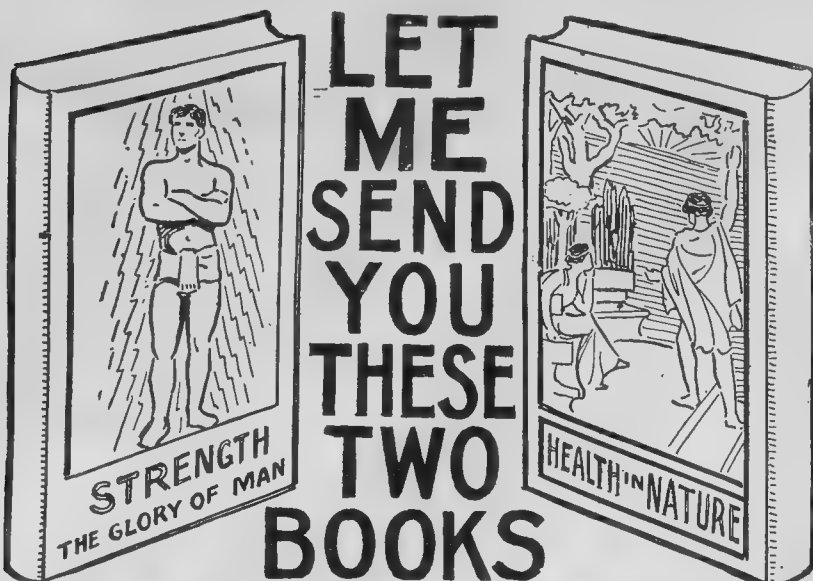
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were given to all of us, and if we have lost our strength perhaps we alone are to blame. Space will not permit me to explain my theory fully, but I cure by pouring into your body at night while sleeping a harmless, strength-giving, eight hours' flow of galvanic electricity; a powerful stream of real life, vitality, energy, nerve force, from the Dr. Sanden Herculex Electric Health Belt (improved January, 1909). 500,000 now in use. My books will explain it thoroughly. They are sent, free, sealed, by mail upon request.

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unable to work and charge for board. How do things stand?"

Answer.—We do not think that your employer is entitled to charge you for any of these items.

Fencing Railway.

S. W. H., Stirling, Alta.—1. Where a person owns land adjoining a railway, does the railway company have to put up all the fence along the railway, or does the owner have to put up any of the fence? 2. How long does the owner of the land have to wait for the railway company to put up their fence. Owner has his fence up and has notified the manager of the railway over six months ago.

Answer.—1. The company must fence its right of way. 2. It would be difficult to force the company to erect a fence, but by neglecting to do so the company makes itself liable for animals killed. An order might be obtained compelling the company to erect a fence if an application was made to the Railway Commission.

Charge For Tuition.

I. M., Saskatchewan.—"Is there a law compelling a homesteader who is not in the school district to pay for his children going to school? If so how do they know how much to charge per day for the days the children are at school?"

Answer.—The board is entitled to charge you any amount not exceeding four cents per day, and it is immaterial how many children you have attending the school. These fees are payable monthly in advance, and are calculated according to the number of actual school days in the month.

Homestead—Horse Trade.

Trader, Rouleau, Sask.—1. "Can a man proving up on his homestead have the patent taken out in his wife's name? 2. If A trades a horse to B for a team and gives \$100 to boot, can A hold the team with a lien note for the boot money? Is it a lawful note?"

Answer.—1. The patent must issue to the original applicant. 2. Yes.

Grazing Cattle.

E., Manitoba.—"My neighbor has some pasture land for which he charges so much per head to summer cattle. In the case of these cattle breaking through fence and straying away, and being never more heard of, would the owner of the pasture be in any way responsible for the loss?"

Answer.—This would depend upon the terms of the agreement made or the terms which would be implied as being reasonable. The chances are that the idea in this instance was not that the person owning the pasture should have any responsibility in connection with the cattle, but merely that the owners of the cattle would be allowed to put them on his land to graze.

Guaranteeing Horse.

W. A. D., Rathwell, Man.—"A buys three horses from B, and gives note for them. A tells B that he, A, doesn't know much about horses and asks B as to soundness of animals. B guarantees all horses sound before witnesses. One horse is sick and off feed. A says to B, will you lose the price of animal in case he dies? B says there is no danger; horse is only tired, but if anything goes wrong he will make good. A asks for written agreement as to

danger of sick animal dying, also as to soundness of horses. B says it is not necessary for written agreement, as his word is good. Can A hold back damages for dead horse, doctor bills, etc., also damages for difference between sound and unsound horses?"

Answer.—If these representations were made prior to the sale of the horses and as an inducement to A to purchase the horses, then B can hold back damages as suggested.

Second Mortgage.

G. L., Saskatchewan.—"A gets a loan on his farm and pays the money to his largest creditor. A machine company's agent comes along and A gives him a second mortgage, due in the fall of 1908. A's crop is poor, so he pays his dues to the holder of first mortgage and forwards \$100 to the company holding the second mortgage. Now the company writes that if A does not settle up they will have to sell the farm. Can they do this, or is it bluff?"

Answer.—The holders of the second mortgage can sell the farm under their mortgage, but of course the purchaser from them must assume the first mortgage.

Paying A Note.

Subscriber, Sask.—"A lends B \$125 at 7 per cent, on a promissory note. B pays A \$100 in 1903 on note. Will this renew the note until April 30, 1909? B comes to the west four years ago; does B, coming to the west, renew his note, or is it outlawed at this date? A sends note to C to collect in the west. B refuses to pay note. B is a school teacher in a village and gets \$900 a year. His wife is dead and he has four children. Can C sue or garnishee his wages? A lives in western Ontario and sends note to the west to C to collect. Can C make B pay it or part or renew or pay some every month, according to B's circumstances? Would this note be no good, or what steps will C take to collect same?"

Answer.—The note is not outlawed until six years from the last payment on account of it, or from the giving of an acknowledgement in writing as to the existence of the debt. Action can be brought in A's name or A could endorse the note to C and C could sue A in his own name. This would probably be the better way as it would likely avoid the necessity of putting up security for costs, as non-resident of province would be obliged to do. The action must be commenced within six years from the last payment or acknowledgement in writing. If C has a salary of \$900 a year he could be compelled to pay something each month on the judgment when it is recovered.

Paying For Sawed Lumber.

Subscriber, Kenville, Man.—"A makes an agreement with B to get out lumber. B gets out the lumber for A, C saws it, D measures it. B takes the lumber away, puts some of it in a pile, and takes some home for himself. A comes to the pile, measures and hauls it away. The amount that B claims he put on the pile is more than the agreement called for, and when A measured it, it was about 500 feet short, in a small amount received. B wants pay for getting the lumber out, and C wants pay for the amount not received by A. Must A pay C for sawing when he can prove that he did not receive the lumber, or must he get his pay from B?"

Answer.—If C was employed by A to saw the lumber which B cut, then C is entitled to recover his full claim from A, and A in turn would be entitled to get a portion of it back from B. If C was employed by B, then of course he cannot claim from A the balance due him.

A good scratching shed is an important adjunct to the hen house and will pay for itself in one season in increased health and vigor of the flock. You will notice an increase in the egg yield. It is in this scratching shed that the fowls get their fresh air, sunlight and exercise.

The Expense of Condiments

It is recognized by feeders generally that a condiment is necessary with stall feeding. A safe condiment must contain no dope of any kind. It must not be a tonic in a direct sense. It should act as a tonic indirectly by making the food more easily digested. It should not be expensive. Herbageum fills all the conditions. One fifty cent package is enough for one animal for eight months. It contains no drugs and it acts just as it should act. It is as natural and safe as a first class pasture. For cows coming in, it is a great safeguard, and for young calves it has no equal.

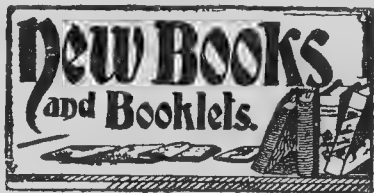
It helps to fill the Pocket-Book

Good Butter at 25c to 30c a lb. Eggs at 25c to 30c a dozen. Ensure better butter and more eggs by the regular use of Herbageum. Insist on having Herbageum, nothing else equals it. It is the Standard. The cost is a trifle. The extra returns show a good profit that helps to keep the Pocket-Book full. It is superior to any other preparation for Horses, Cows, Sheep, Pigs, Calves or Poultry. It makes skim or separated milk equal to whole milk for calves. It is better, less trouble and more economical than Calf Meal.

A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.



The Business of Dairying.

Clarence B. Lane, B.S., Assistant Chief Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is the author of a book entitled "The Business of Dairying." It has been prepared for the use of dairy students, producers and handlers of milk and all who make dairying a business. Its purpose is to present in a clear and concise manner various business methods and systems which will help the dairyman to reap greater profits. While much has been written on the subject of dairying, there is a lack of simple, practical common-sense information. This book is intended to meet the needs of the average dairy farmer and if carefully followed will lead to successful dairying. Although the average farmer is not a business man there is no reason

why he should not be. The book aims to teach the dairy farmer that his occupation must be conducted on business principles and that in his business, as in any other, an accurate account of receipts and expenditures must be kept in order to determine where profits are made or losses occur. Simple methods for keeping these records and accounts of all kinds needed on the farm have been presented and in as many instances as possible the form and methods themselves have been used instead of descriptions of them.

Any person desiring a copy of this book may secure same by writing to this office. Price \$1.25.

Science and Practice of Cheese Making.

The authors of this book, just recently published, are Lucius L. Van Slyke, chemist of New York Agricultural Experiment Station, and Charles A. Pulow, Associate Professor of Dairy Husbandry in the New York State College of Agriculture. The book was written to supply the urgent call for a text on cheese-making which should be more than a mere recipe book. It presents both the scientific and practical sides of cheese-making and the various operations are described in a clear, systematic

and practical manner, with special emphasis given to the making prominent of reasons for each step.

During the past two decades there has been great activity in the investigation of the cheese problems, but the results of this work, carried on at different places, has never been collected into one book. In this book, all this great mass of material has been carefully digested and is presented for the first time in a readily available form. The authors were especially qualified for their task and the edition will no doubt meet with ready sale. It may be secured through this office. Price, \$1.75.

Gives Experience In Training a Collie.

A. D. Goodwin, Vonda, Sask., writes: "I note the request of a subscriber for information as to how to train his Collie dog."

I do not pretend to be an expert, but as I have been successful in teaching two or three dogs, I will give my methods.

There is a phrase that I have read somewhere that "dogs are like women—the more you abuse them, the better they like you." I have never tested the truth of the above, but the "rod" must be used, and the way to use it is, I believe, the secret of dog training.

First, he must be taught to obey. Put a 20-foot line on him and say, "Come here, Sir." You will likely have to use the line, quickly and firmly. When you have him within reach of your hand, stroke his head once or twice (not too much) and start to walk away. He will likely rush ahead. Now say "Come behind," and give him a touch of the whip. I will say here, when you have occasion to whip him, never let him leave your side until you have "made it up." That is the all important thing. Scolding, throwing rocks, fence slats, etc., will ruin any dog. However, a light touch as mentioned does not need a reconciliation.

When he obeys your command and will stay at heel without a line, then commence him working. We had a lane running from the barn to the pasture and gave 10 or 12 head of cattle a start of, say, 50 feet. Then tell him to drive. Follow slowly, and keep your eye on him, and if he is doing fairly well, do not bother him, but if he makes a move to go to the head, call him back at once. It will cause him to return quicker if you also turn and go towards the barn.

That is the start. Keep at it, don't expect too much, be patient, firm, but kind. Always use the same words of command, and let one do the training. If everybody has a try, poor Collie will certainly be confused.

Collies, as a rule, are very sensitive, hence be careful with the whip. He will need some, and don't spoil a young dog by excessive petting, for it will soon undo hours of hard work.

If these remarks help your correspondent or anyone, I shall not have wasted my time, nor the space in our mutual friend, The Nor'-West Farmer.

A Good Book for Engineers.

John H. Davis, of Auburndale, Alta., who recently received through The Nor'-West Farmer office the book "Farm Engines and How to Run Them," writes as follows:

"I received the book which you sent me three weeks ago. It is the best book for young engineers that I have ever read. It is worth \$25 to any young engineer."

Government Reports

Government Bulletins are valuable but where they touch Herbageum they are misleading. Herbageum cannot be analyzed. A practical test will show the value of Herbageum. Every farmer can feed Herbageum at a profit. When Herbageum is fed to cows more roughage can be fed, the production of milk will be greater and the cows will not get off their feed. Farmers can easily test Herbageum and no report or Bulletin can be as satisfactory as a personal test. Test it on cows for more milk. If you have a horse, steer, or any other animal not doing well, Try Herbageum.

Weak Men, Wake Up!

WHY DO YOU WAIT?



Are you satisfied to turn the grindstone for the other fellow all your life? Are you content to be a plodder all your days? There's nothing in it, and you know it. Then why not brace up and be a Man? Electricity as I apply it is working wonders in the world. I am making hustling, energetic men out of wrecks every day. In every walk of life you'll find these men—men whom I have saved from lives of wretchedness and despair—men who are making their mark in the world—men who are shouting the praises of my Dr. MacLaughlin Belt—men who will tell you that their success in life dates from the time that they began the use of my great Electric Appliance—the only absolutely safe and sure remedy for a weak man—a broken-down man.

My remedy is an honest remedy, a logical remedy, a time-tried remedy. You have seen my advertisements for over twenty years, if you have been on earth that long, and if you'll write to or consult some of the men and women who have used my appliance or are using it, they'll tell you that it does all that I claim for it and even more. Then why do you wait? What's the use in bewailing your fate? You know you are not the man you ought to be. I can help you with Electricity as applied according to my method more than all the Doctors and Drugs in Christendom. If it's fresh strength and energy you want, VIM and VIGOR, that's what I can give you, and you'll be a long time getting anything like that out of drugs.

If your stomach don't work; refuses to digest your food; if your Bowels do not move regularly; if your Kidneys are weak; if your Liver is sluggish; if your Blood Circulation is poor and your Blood is full of Uric Acid or other impurities; if your powers of Manhood are weakening; if your body is full of pains and Aches; if you suffer from Headaches, Debilitating Losses, Urinal Disorders, Irritability, Despondency, Sleeplessness, or any other signs of Nervous or Physical Breakdown, stop and THINK! Don't, don't depend upon Drugs to build you up; they'll never do it. Don't you know that all such symptoms are crying out the fact as loudly as they can that the nerve-cells of your body are robbed of their power—their vitality? Don't you know that the basis of nerve-power is Electricity? Don't you know that Electricity is Life? If you don't, then you should get my Book and read it. It will teach you facts you ought to know.

Let me treat your case in my own way. Let me apply a steady current of Galvanic Electricity to your weakened system with my Dr. MacLaughlin Electric Belt. Wear this appliance, night after night for a few weeks and it will drive out all those pains and aches; it will restore energy and equilibrium to your nervous system; it will fill your body with fresh strength and energy; it will give you back the powers of Manhood, and make you a Man among Men. Again I place before you more PROOFS:

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to say that your Belt has completely cured me, for which I am very grateful. Your Belt is everything it is said to be. I have advised others to invest in your Belt. Wishing you every success—ROBERT HARROP, Roblin, Man.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to tell you that the Belt has helped me wonderfully. I have been free from backache and weakness ever since I first used the Belt—W. J. GROSSE, Strongfield, Sask.

Pick out the men who have worn my Belt. See them, with head erect, chest expanded, the glow of health in their cheeks, courage in their hearts, and a clasp of the hand that tells you: "I am a man."

To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them, I make this offer: If you will secure me my

PAY WHEN YOU ARE CURED.

I will let you have my Belt without paying me one cent in advance.

Call at my office this very day if you can; if you can't, then fill out this Coupon, send me your address and I'll mail you, closely sealed my FREE 80-PAGE BOOK, elegantly illustrated. I have a book for Women, too. DON'T WAIT; DO IT NOW!

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Our Eastern Letter.

Money for agriculture—Certificates for cheese and butter makers—Controlling fruit pests—2,000,000 acres for a railroad—The bacon industry—Holsteins sell well—Licensing stallions—Protecting sheep from dogs—Successful Clydesdale sale.

The Ontario government has changed the fiscal year to begin on November 1st instead of January 1st. For this reason it is difficult to make accurate comparison between the estimates for agriculture for 1909 which were brought down the other day, and the expenditures for 1908. The estimates for the ten months ending Oct. 31st, 1909, total \$506,778, as compared with \$566,015.50 for the calendar year of 1908. This amount will probably be increased when the supplementary estimates are brought down towards the close of the session. The estimates for the ten months as above include many fixed amounts, such as grants to agricultural societies and to the various agricultural associations which receive annual grants from the government, and therefore they appear larger than they would otherwise be.

The tendency this year is to economize. There has been no cheese paring, but very few new or increased grants appear in the list. The

increased grant of \$30,000 to agricultural societies has not been granted, nor is it at all likely that the government will accede to the request of the stockmen and put in the supplementary estimates an appropriation for a live stock arena in Toronto. The government has advanced its appropriation of \$20,000 of last year for an addition to the winter fair building at Guelph to \$25,000, the former amount not being considered sufficient for the purpose. This is the limit to which the government will go for this purpose, and the balance required to complete the new structure will have to be supplied by the city of Guelph.

The estimates for agricultural and horticultural societies total \$107,994. Of this amount \$70,000 is for grants to fairs. Spring stock shows receive \$3,500, or \$500 more than last year. The appropriation for field crop competitions is \$3,000. This will probably have to be largely increased, as the number of societies taking part in this work is likely to be nearly double of the number taking part in 1908. In the live stock branch appear two new items, one of \$1,000 for horse meetings and investigations and another of \$500 for experiments in connection with the sheep industry. The grant to farmers' institutes, etc., is increased. The total appropriation for dairying for the ten months is \$48,875 with no new features over

last year. The same may be said of the fruit branch, with a total grant of \$37,898. A new item of \$1,000 appears here for the expenses of meeting and entertainment of the American Pomological Society, which meets in St. Catharines next September. There is an appropriation of \$10,000 for additional work in forestry reserves. The appropriations for the Agricultural College and Macdonald Institute at Guelph for the ten months total \$189,908 as compared with \$229,906.50 for 1908.

* * * *

In the act regarding erection of cheese factories and creameries to be brought before the legislature this session, in response to the demands of the dairymen, noted in our last letter, is a clause providing for the granting of certificates to cheese and butter makers. This clause reads as follows:

"On and after the first day of January, 1911, no person shall be allowed to act as head cheese or butter maker in any cheese factory or creamery without holding a certificate of qualification from the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural College or the Eastern Dairy School. Such certificates may be issued, however, to all persons who, during the years 1909 and 1910 had charge of and successfully conducted a creamery or cheese factory, or who,

on account of his experience and success previous to 1909 and 1910, may be recommended for the same by the Department of Agriculture."

If this clause becomes law, it will place the business of cheese and butter making in Ontario on a much higher plane. If only those who can qualify are allowed to manage factories, it should mean more wages and a safer position for the maker. It should be of advantage to the factory owner or patron also. The employer would take less chance in engaging a maker if the latter possessed some standard of qualification that would give some guarantee that he would be able to perform his duties satisfactorily. On the other hand it should be noted that, no matter how well qualified a maker may be, he should not be expected to make a first-class article from inferior raw material or in a factory not properly equipped as to sanitary and other conditions. Given good milk and cream and a factory with the necessary appliances and with nothing lacking from a sanitary point of view, an employer would have the right to expect that a maker possessing a certificate under the act should be able to turn out a first-class product at all times. If the new legislation will not do this, then it had better not become law. The success of any measure of this kind will depend largely upon how it is enforced and what the standard of qualification required will be.

* * * *

The farmer in the prairie provinces is, as we understand it, not troubled about insect pests injurious to fruit trees. His great concern is to grow trees that will bear fruit. However, the time may come when he will be interested, if the progress in fruit culture in the West continues as it has been doing the past few years. But be that as it may, the citizen of Western Canada is interested in an indirect way in this question even now. He has to buy fruit, largely apples, for his own use and the price he pays is by no means small. A large share of the apples he buys comes from Ontario. If the fruit is clean, well packed and free from the ravages of insects, the high price per barrel does not seem so large.

Last year a great many Ontario apples were ruined by the ravages of the codling moth. The most serious effects resulted from the ravages of the second, third or later broods of this pest made during the warm months of August and September. Thorough spraying is about the only effective remedy. If this is done early in the season and the spraying material well applied just before the calyx of the apple blossom closes up, the first brood will be nearly all, if not quite all, destroyed and there will be no danger from the second brood. Ontario has a San Jose Scale Act, which provides that a municipality may appoint an inspector to enforce the spraying of fruit trees infected with this pest. But on the petition of 15 ratepayers, who are fruit growers, the township council is compelled to appoint such an inspector to see that the act is enforced. A deputation of fruit growers waited upon the agricultural committee of the Legislature last week and asked that this act be enlarged to include other insects injurious to fruit, and especially the codling moth. The request will probably be granted, and in future there will be less injury resulting from this pest.

* * * *

Ontario has too much land. There is a scheme on foot to give about 2,000,000 acres of it away. The Canadian Northern Railway Company desires to complete the connecting link of 500 miles of railway between Sudbury and Port Arthur, so as to have a through line to the West. The company has asked the Ontario government for some assistance. The latter has offered to give, under certain restrictions, 4,000 acres per mile in the great clay belt of Northern Ontario. This will total up an area

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equal to about four average counties in old Ontario.

While this proposed railway will open up a large section of the clay belt for settlement, the wisdom of giving one-eighth of the available agricultural land in New Ontario in order to get it is open to question. Easterners are more or less familiar with the handicap placed on the settlement of the West because of land grants to railways. Though the land of the clay belt is not of much value at the present time, it may be in the future, and some other way of assisting the railway would suit future generations better than putting a handicap in the way of the settler.

* * * *

The proposal to send a commission of Canadian farmers to Denmark to investigate the bacon industry of that country, with a view to obtaining information that would be helpful to the business here is deserving of some consideration. At the same time it is doubtful if any information gained by knowledge of what the Danes are doing would lift the bacon trade from the position it is in at the present time. We suppose, however, that such information could do no harm, if the government will undertake the expense of sending over a commission of investigation. We are already in possession of considerable information as to what the Danes have done and are doing in bacon production.

But, be that as it may, the cause of the rapid decline in Canadian bacon trade of late years lies with ourselves. It matters little what the Danes do or have done, if our farmers believe there is no money in producing hogs, why they won't produce hogs. If by some means the producer and the packer could be got together and induced to believe that it was to their mutual interest to be less suspicious of each other and give and take a little, the problem would be solved. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, the packers are not making any money out of the export end of their business at the present time and have not done so for some time past. One or two large concerns have decided to quit the export bacon business altogether and devote their energies to the home market for hog products.

From the producer's standpoint, the average prices which they have received for hogs the past few years cannot but have been profitable if they have given the proper attention to their end of the business. Last week hogs were quoted at about \$7 a cwt. f.o.b. at country points. Such a price should encourage hog production. As compared with what farmers get for other stock, this price looks very well indeed. And yet hog production in this part of Canada is becoming a back number and Canada's export trade in bacon of a few years back has dwindled down to very small proportions. A commission to investigate conditions at home might be in order.

* * * *

The dispersion sale of Mr. Geo. Rice's herd of Holstein and Ayrshire cattle at Tillsonburg, Ont., was one of the most successful events of its kind ever held in Canada. The prices received for Holsteins ranged from \$25 to \$1,000, making an average of \$181.14. A nine-months old calf from the famous Calamity Jane, now 19 years old, brought the top price of the sale, \$1,000. This heifer calf was purchased by W. A. Matheson, of Utica, N. Y. A two-year old heifer sold for \$700 and a two-year old bull for \$365. The Ayrshires sold at from \$5 for young calves up to \$510 for the well-known cow, Jean Armour. Another Ayrshire sold for \$330 and the average for the 28 sold was \$95 per head.

* * * *

Two deputations of stockmen waited upon the Agricultural Committee of the Ontario legislature and asked for more legislation. One consisted

of representative horse breeders, who asked for legislation in the interests of horse breeding. Something in the nature of a stallion license law is wanted that would regulate breeding methods and prevent the use of unsound and undesirable sires. The deputation based their request upon the information obtained by the horse commission of a couple of years ago in regard to horse breeding methods in the province. These were found far from what was required in the best interests of the business.

The other deputation represented the sheep industry and asked for several amendments to the sheep and dog law. The most important changes asked for are: An annual tax on dogs of \$1 for one dog, \$2 for the second dog, if more than one is kept, and \$5 for a bitch, and that the township councils be compelled to impose the tax on dogs and to compensate for the sheep destroyed or worried by dogs to the extent of at least one-third of their value. Under the present act a township council may, on petition of twenty-five ratepayers, place a tax on dogs and compensate for losses. The deputation asked that this shall be made compulsory. Many municipalities have a dog tax, and do not compensate for sheep injured by dogs for which purpose the tax was intended.

The request of both deputations will be fully considered by the committee, though it is not likely that any new legislation bearing on these matters will be enacted this session as it is nearing the end of its deliberations.

* * * *

A sale of Clydesdales was held at the Horse Exchange, West Toronto, on March 26. Considering the average quality of the offering, the sale was a good success. A special importation of 25 imported fillies advertised for this sale did not arrive in time and a number of buyers were disappointed. However, some forty horses sold. Pure bred mares and fillies sold at from \$200 to \$420 each, averaging about \$275. John A. Boag & Sons' imported Rose Campbell, sire Benedict, brought \$420. Stallions varied in price from \$150 to \$530, a few old and inferior ones not bringing much money. Hedgyn Corner Stone, first in the aged three-year old Canadian class at the recent spring horse show, sold for the latter figure. The fourth prize aged Canadian bred stallion brought \$460. Mr. Bruce, of Saskatchewan, was a large buyer and secured a number of good ones for shipment to the West.

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Messrs. Jaques Bros., of the Suffolk Horse Ranch, Lamerton, Alta., have just published a neat and interesting booklet giving information and opinions regarding the Suffolk breed of horses. There is extracted from the Suffolk Stud Book of Great Britain a description of the breed, thus giving the reader a very fair idea as to what may properly be looked for in a Suffolk horse. Then follow some notes as to prize-winnings, and many opinions from firms which use large numbers of horses, from farmers, etc. Evidence is brought forward to show the standing of the Suffolk not only in England, but also in Ireland, Australia and the United States. As a breed for crossing purposes special tribute seems to be made to the Suffolk, and if one may fairly make an inference as to the belief of Messrs. Jaques, it is that they hope that it will be the Suffolk grades that will win favor for the breed in Western Canada. The booklet is entirely free from attacks upon other breeds. It is not a catalogue of the horses kept on the ranch, but deals with the breed at large. Anyone interested can secure a copy free by writing Jaques Bros. at the address given above.

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Contributions on experiences in gardening and tree growing are cheerfully given space in this department.

Maples For Windbreak.

A Saskatchewan subscriber says: "I wish to plant a windbreak on the west side of my farm and I will follow the land for same this summer, ploughing 7 or 8 inches deep and cultivating well with disk and drag harrows. I thought of purchasing maple seed and planting one or two seeds four feet apart each way. This, if successful, would save a lot of labor digging holes for nursery stock 2 years old. Where two trees come up, one could be easily pulled out without doing any injury to the one left in the ground. I may say that I had great success in growing one bed of maple seed last year sown in this way. Would later in the season plant a row of elm seed on the outside of maples."

We are evidently expected to offer an opinion as to the idea. We should much rather advise securing these trees free, one year old, by applying to the Dominion Government Nursery Station at Indian Head. At any rate it would be easier, even at home, to raise the trees in a single row close together, the first summer, then transplant the spring following, cultivating as a straight summer fallow the place where they were to be set, rather than to have the tiny trees in their permanent location, preventing one from using large cultivation implements.

The Unusual In Garden Vegetables and Their Uses.

The above was the title of a very interesting paper read by J. Vincent Bailey at the last convention of the Minnesota Horticultural Society. As the season for vegetable planting is at hand, and as the conditions for vegetable growing are very much the same in the Canadian Northwest as in Minnesota, we believe the article well worthy of publication here. Mr. Bailey says:

To be interested in the unusual or little used vegetables, does not necessarily mean that we have given up eating meat, but it does mean that we want a little more latitude in our diet. A narrow diet, although it was only healthful rice, never broadened the horizon of the Chinaman. The cucumber has failed to give breadth to the outlook of the Russian peasant, and the Scotchman has grown more and more clannish on his diet of oatmeal, while the Irishman never really becomes either a good policeman or a good American until he learns to eat something besides potatoes and salt.

We are cosmopolitan in America in our diet as well as other things. We accept the potato along with the Paddy, the cucumber with the Russian, and the rice without the Chinaman. And not only have we adopted and adapted the usual vegetables of other nations, but we have been at some trouble to discover how to grow, and prepare for eating, a number of very little known vegetables. About these we learned a great deal from France, Germany and Belgium, where all sorts of strange vegetables are used in soups and salads. In trying to get some information about the uses to which certain little-known vegetables are put, I have consulted French and German chefs in the larger foreign restaurants of the twin cities. They gave me only a very general idea of their methods of preparing these vegetable growths, but they admit of a wide latitude in the matter of seasoning, etc.

I have made it a special point to gather material about vegetables that are known to some extent in this country. In the countries of Europe and the Orient there are a great many edible plants—especially in the cabbage family and of the seasoning order—that have not been tried in America. Until they have been suc-

cessfully grown by capable experimenters and are recognized as possibilities for our table, it is useless to discuss them in detail.

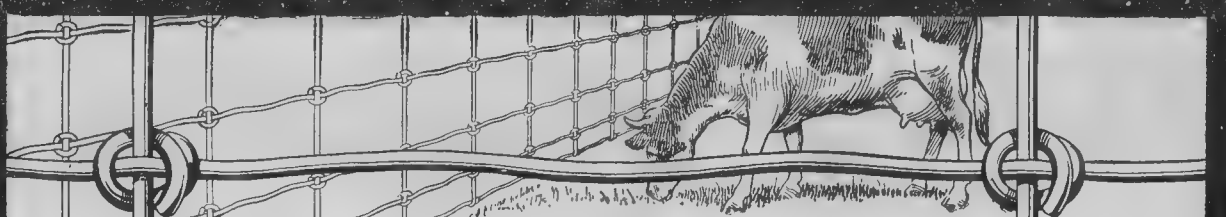
It is only within the last century that corn and tomatoes have been used by the civilized world. Probably the next century will find us sitting down to dine on cactus and even on some descendant of quack grass. In the meantime, we ought perhaps to make more use than we do of the vegetables at our command, and the first step to be taken in this direction is to learn how to grow them and how to serve them.

There is no vegetable with more relatives than the cabbage. It is the fat and popular head of a large and growing family. Most of us know something about its cousin, the kale, which has no head of its own, but has many curly leaves growing along a stalk. The leaves are used for greens when young, or they can be left out to freeze and used during the early winter months, as freezing does not hurt them, if they are not handled in a frozen condition.

The kohlrabi is a vegetable intermediate between a cabbage and a turnip, and resembles both in flavor. The edible part is a turnip-shaped bulb formed by the enlargement of the stem. When used for the table they should be cut when only partly grown, as they are woody when fully matured. Their cultivation is much the same as that of the cabbage.

Brussels sprouts is another cabbage cousin, growing two or three feet high. The culture and soil needed is very like that of late cabbage, as it requires cool fall weather to develop the sprouts, that grow all the way up the stem. A nice way to serve them is to boil, the same as cabbage, and serve with butter, or cook in cream like cauliflower. They have not been grown very successfully here, although some market gardeners grow them commercially. In climates where they do well, they are planted successively during the summer.

Broccoli is a vegetable that originated from a distinct type, but the modern improved sorts of broccoli can hardly be distinguished from cauliflower, the main points of difference being that they are taller and the heads more divided. In culture and use they are much the same. Broccoli does best where the seasons are long and cool and moist. It has only



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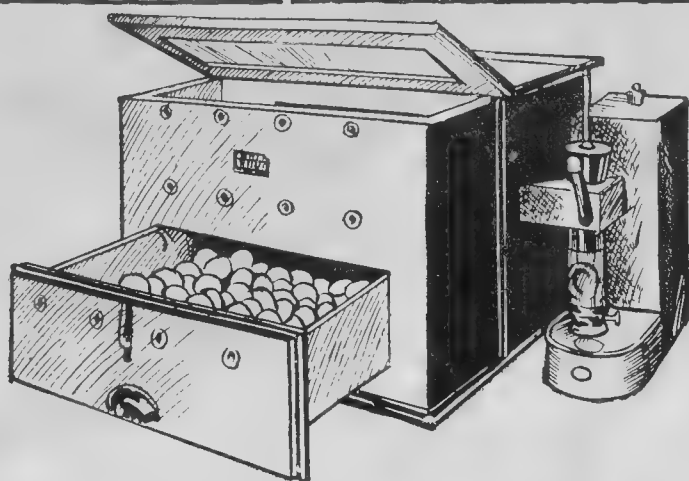
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this advantage over cauliflower, that it stands more extremes of weather and is therefore easier to grow.

The last of the cabbage cousins is the collards, which is something like the kale, but grows tall and has a mass of leaves at the top of a stem. The collards are used for man and beast—for the latter as a forage—and where the winter is not too severe the stalks are left standing all winter, or they can be stored in this climate and set out in early spring, when new shoots will start along the stalk. These make the best of greens for the table and are cooked the same as spinach.

Leading the class of salad vegetables is the endive. This is a French plant but is used a great deal by the Germans. This plant can be used as greens, but when properly blanched makes a splendid salad. Although it can be raised best during the cool of the fall, it may be had early by sowing the seed in hotbeds and transplanting. If planted for late use sow the seed in open ground in July and thin to a foot apart. To blanch tie the outer leaves up around the inner part when the plant is dry. This should be done about two or three weeks before using. The plant may be stored in the cellar by placing the roots in moist earth, thus insuring one of the best salads for winter use.

Probably next in importance in this class is cos lettuce, a plant of Roman origin which is used a great deal for garnishing as well as salad. This plant is grown much in Italy and France. It is a distinct type of lettuce which grows to a large size and is exceedingly crisp and tender when properly blanched. Although this type of lettuce has a tendency to form a loose head which branches itself to a certain extent, it is best to tie up the outer leaves over the head, thus insuring perfect blanching. The care and cultivation is much the same as lettuce, but it must have more room on account of its large size.

Corn salad is a plant which has a variety of uses, garnishing and also as a substitute for lettuce, and is sometimes cooked for greens like spinach. It is used chiefly in winter and spring, as it grows best in the cool of the fall. By covering with a mulch of straw it can be used any time during the winter or spring. It is grown much the same as spinach.

Chevril is a hardy annual used like parsley for garnishing dishes. The seed is sown in hotbeds and transplanted a foot apart each way.

Roquette, another hardy annual, completes my list of salad and garnishing vegetables. It has glossy leaves and when young can be used like mustard for salads.

Soup vegetables are used in a wide variety in the oriental and tropical countries. In this class is the okra, which is the gumbo as commonly used in the West Indies. It can be raised quite successfully in this climate by planting the seed in the late spring in the open ground, two by three feet apart. The edible part is a pod, which is used for soups and salads or stewed like asparagus, and admits of drying for future use.

The salsify is sometimes called the vegetable oyster on account of its oyster flavor. It may be cooked in as many ways as an oyster. It is sown in open ground in the spring. Like the parsnip it may be stored in sand for winter use or may be left in the ground and dug in the early spring. The soil and culture should be the same as that of the parsnip.

The celeriac, or turnip-rooted celery, should be grown far more than it is, for in this climate it makes an excellent substitute for celery. It will grow in any good soil and will keep all winter in sand in the cellar. The plants are raised in hotbeds and transplanted and cared for much the same as any other root crop.

We all know the leek by hearsay or smell. It easily leads the seasoning plants in strength. The leek is much like an onion. Of French origin, it is raised to some extent in this country. It may be started in a hotbed and transplanted, or sown in open ground and thinned to six inches in the row. It should be earthed up when growing.

Even more like the onion in growth and flavor is the chives, a thick, grassy-like growth, shorn off as it grows, and

used as a flavoring for soups. The under part is used as a salad. It is very early, and is grown either from seed or division of the roots.

The pungent, peppery peppergrass is liked for salads and to mix with lettuce. It grows very quickly. This makes it desirable for early spring use.

Among unusual vegetables, I shall mention but one herb—tarragon—which is a native of Siberia and of perennial growth. It is used for seasoning, like mint, and is propagated by dividing the tufts of roots, as its flowers are invariably barren.

The egg-plant is still unusual. It is cultivated much like tomatoes and may be sliced and fried like apple fritters.

Another vegetable which may be considered unusual is the Swiss chard, a biennial native of southern Europe. It is raised much like the beet and is really a reversed form of the beet, with its edible part at the top instead of at the root. Its leaves make excellent greens, while its leaf stem is used as a vegetable.

A good pickling vegetable is the martynia, which is of English origin. The plants are started in hotbeds or the open ground and thinned. Its pod is shaped like a unicorn and covered with a fuzzy skin. They are pickled like cucumbers, but must be used when young as, like other pod vegetables, they become tough and stringy when full grown.

Quite a discussion followed the reading of this paper, among those taking part being Dr. H. M. Speechly, of Pilot Mound, Man., who was present as a delegate. We quote from Dr. Speechly as follows:

Mr. Bailey has left out in his statement of varieties the English broccoli and lettuce. I am quite well aware that German and French growers have these things, but I would recommend to Mr. Bailey to read the English authorities on these subjects, and I would be glad to give him the names of books. I have been familiar since a boy with broccoli and endive, but in Manitoba I would never plant broccoli. I have, however, grown cos lettuce. It is the best lettuce I can grow. I sow my seed in a box and transplant it four inches apart, and when it is large enough I tie the leaves together, which gives a very white and tender interior, and that lettuce is exceedingly good for the table. In regard to peppergrass, which is about the same as cress, my wife and I generally grow that in the early days of March. We take a white plate and sow the seed in it and keep it covered with water. That grows up in a few days, and you have a nice crop of pepper grass which adds very much to a salad. Some of the ladies may not know of this method, but it is a nice, clean way of growing peppergrass.

A few flowers in your wife's front yard while she is alive will do her more good than a wagonload placed on her grave after she is dead.

In our rich black soil the celery plant thrives splendidly. A few growers wait and sow the seed out of doors in the drill, but quite a start can be had by sowing indoors in boxes early in April. The seeds are very fine and should be covered with only about one-sixteenth inch or less of fine earth. When set out of doors the plants should be set in the bottom of trenches dug eight inches deep and have some rich rotted manure dug in below their feet. Celery does best when given plenty of water.

Many people sow seeds too deeply. Small seeds need just enough covering to give them moisture and darkness. The soil should be pressed on fine seeds only so as to exclude the light. Especially should this be done very carefully and slightly just before a rain. Many of the seeds are lost, and the reputation of some good, honest seedsmen ruined, in the estimation of individuals, because fine seeds are sown too deeply, and the soil is pressed down too hard upon them. Very many gardeners are in too great a hurry to sow seeds early; they do not wait for the ground to become sufficiently dry and warm. It is hard to give general directions that will apply in all cases, but, as a rule, the smaller the seed the lighter should be the soil in which they are sown.



Poultry raisers are invited to contribute their experience to this department.

Saskatchewan Poultry Show.

The Saskatchewan Poultry Association held their third annual show in Regina on March 23 to 26. Last year 49 members had birds entered in the show while this year no less than 72 members made entries. Barred Rocks were stronger in numbers, and equally as good in quality, than any other breed. There were a number of outstanding birds in the Orpington class, and it was strong throughout. The White Wyandottes were strong, in fact the show was a well balanced one in most of the sections. H. H. Willis, Boharm, Sask., won the grand challenge \$100 cup and medal, donated by the Lieutenant Governor for the best breeding pen of Plymouth Rocks bred and owned by a farmer in Saskatchewan, while W. H. Gee, Regina, was awarded the special prize for best pen of any variety, this latter on a pen of Buff Orpingtons. The Nor'-West Farmer cup and medal was won by R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon. This cup is put up for annual competition for those who have never won a prize at the provincial poultry show before. The



First Prize White Rock Hen at Brandon Winter Show, 1909, owned by Kenneth McGregor, breeder of White Rocks, Brandon.

medal becomes the property of the owner.

The annual meeting was held in the City Hall on Mar. 25, at which time the business of the association was transacted, and officers for the coming year elected as follows:

Hon. Pres.—Lieutenant-Governor A. E. Forget.

Pres.—Dr. O. Rothwell, Regina.

Vice-Pres.—Hon. W. C. Sutherland, and Ex-Senator Metleike, both of Saskatoon.

Sec.-Treas.—G. S. Gamble, Regina.

Executive Committee.—T. A. McInnis, and W. H. Gee, Regina; W. Haigh and H. Elson, Moose Jaw; H. H. Willis, Boharm; J. Buchanan and A. Bewell, Abernethy; J. W. Anger, Regina; R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; J. T. Jackson and Mrs. Page, Moosomin.

Dr. A. W. Bell, Winnipeg, placed the awards, the more important ones of which are given below:

White Wyandotte, Cock.—I. H. C. Richards, Calgary; 2. T. A. McInnis, Regina; 3. C. A. Gillespie, Saskatoon. Cockerel.—I. Gillespie; 2. McLean; 3. J. H. Boyle, Regina. Hen.—I. Richards; 2. W. H. Skeele, Regina; 3. McInnis. Pullet.—1 and 3. McLean; 2. Richards. Pen.—I. Richards; 2. McLean; 3. McInnis.

White Plymouth Rocks, Cock.—I. McInnis. Cockerel.—I. McLean; 2. Boyle. Hen.—1 and 2. McInnis. Pullet.—1, 2, 3. McInnis. Pen.—I. McInnis.

Buff Wyandotte, Pullet.—I. Dr. Hiltz, Kennedy.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at rate of \$2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than three months, and must be paid for in advance.

R. W. WEST, Glenboro, Man., Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks. My birds have won 32 prizes at the leading shows during 1908-9. At the Manitoba Provincial this year I won 2nd Pen, 2nd hen, 3rd cockerel. At Winnipeg Poultry Show this year I won 1st hen, 2nd cock, 2nd cockerel and 3rd pen. At the Saskatchewan Poultry Show last month I won 1st cock, 1st, 2nd, 3rd cockerel, 1st Pullet, 2nd hen, 1st pen and two specials. It is not necessary to comment further. Eggs for hatching at \$3 per 15, or \$5 per 30. Before placing your order send for my illustrated mating circular, mailed free to any address. We guarantee a square deal and on such grounds we ask to do business with you.

J. H. CLARKE, Virden, Man., breeder of prize winning Barred P. Rocks. At the recent Manitoba poultry show, Portage la Prairie, my birds won 2nd Cockerel, 3rd Hen, 3rd Breeding Pen. Cockerels and pullets for sale from the same pen as the 2nd prize cockerel. Also pullet bred cockerels prices from \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Eggs what I can spare from specially mated pens, the best I ever owned \$2.00 for 13. Incubator eggs from 1st m. flock, no culls and headed by nicely marked 91b. cockerels, \$5.00 per 100.

JOHN STRACHAN, Crandall, Man. Here we are again, with more birds and better birds than ever before, in the following breeds: Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorcas and Mammoth Pekin Ducks. Our Birds won 44 prizes at this season's shows. Write for Right Prices Right now. Can ship G.T.P. or C.P.R.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from Single Comb Brown Leghorns; Buff Wyandottes; Buff Cock in Bantams; Black Breasted Game Bantams both Old English and Exhibition, Black-breasted Red, Brown Breasted Red and White Pitt Games. \$1.25 per setting, or 3 for \$3.00. F. Hiltz, Box 6, Kennedy, Sask.

S.C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, Pure-bred Stock. Winners at Brandon and Neepawa Poultry Exhibitions. A few good cockerels for sale \$1.50 each. Any quantity of eggs for sale \$2.00 per setting of 13. Place your order early. Correspondence solicited. R. D. Young, Neepawa, Man.

MRS. A. COOPER, Treesbank, Man. Pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Eggs for hatching after 1st April \$2.00 per 13, \$6.00 per 50 and \$10.00 per 100. Before buying elsewhere, write for card giving my recent show record. Ship C.P.R. or C.N.R.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahmas. Barred Rock, S. C. Buff Orpingtons Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guineas, Toulouse, Embden and Brown Chinese Geese, and Pekin Ducks, Homer, White Fantail and Magpie Pigeons, Eggs in season and stock for sale.

BUNCLODY BARRED ROCKS—We are still at it, our birds are better than ever. Eggs \$1.50 per setting \$7.00 per 100. Ship, G.N., C.P.R. or for incubator lots C.N.R. Don't forget the name. McGill Bros., Buncloody, Man.

RHODE ISLAND REDS and "Mammoth Buff Rocks" nine entries, eight prizes, Manitoba's largest shows, 1908. Eggs \$1.00 up. Prime Red Cockerels \$1.50. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Oakville, Man.

COCKERELS FOR SALE—S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, Light and Dark Brahmas, Columbian Wyandottes and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs in season.—E. Fitzpatrick, Elgin, Man.

BARRED ROCK and S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS now ready for shipment. Bred and raised on separate farms. Correspondence invited. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Buff Leghorns, S. C. W. Rocks, Toulouse Geese selected birds. Eggs and Stock in Season. Write for information and prices. J. J. Funk, Box 228, Winkler, Man.

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalogue mailed free.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man., breeder and exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rocks. A large number of choice Cockerels for sale. Look these over at the coming poultry show.

ORPINGTONS, bred from Cook's New York winners; Rose Comb, Buff, and Black varieties. Cockerels \$2.00 up. Eggs in season. R. Lane, 333, 10th St., Brandon, Man.

BLACK LANGSHANS, bred from stock from Brown and Williams, Lang-han specialists. Cockerels for sale. Also Eggs for setting. Earl G. Cook, Pincher Station, Alta.

H. H. WILLIS, Sask. P. Farm, Boharm, Barred Rock specialist. Choice stock cheap, best in the West. Eleven prizes at Regina Show, 1908. Seed Potatoes, Gold Coin.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Order eggs for spring hatching at once, 50c per doz., \$3.00 per 100. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man.

A. GUILBERT, Letellier, Man. breeder of all leading varieties of land and waterfowl pigeons, bantams, canary birds and collie dogs.

JAS. McCLEMENT, Brandon, Man. Prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Stock and eggs for sale.

SILVER WYANDOTTES only.—Eggs \$1.50 per 13. From best of matings. Ed. Brown, Boissevain, Man.

A. E. SHETHER, Brandon, Man. High class Partridge Cochins. Stock and eggs for sale.

E. V. DONALDSON'S Champion S.C. Black Minorcas have proven to be the winners of Western Canada, winning in all nineteen firsts, five seconds, three thirds, and two silver cups at Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Brandon, 1909. Eggs for sale from two pens at \$5.00 and \$3.00 per 15. 259 S. 6th St., Brandon, Man.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE. Embden Gander, two Turkey Hens, few B.R. Cockerels, four Buff Cochins Bantam Hens, three Game Hens, pair Partridge Cochins, \$4; Houdan Cock, \$2; pair Red Jacobins, pair Mottled Trumpeters, pair Pouter, \$2.50 each pair; Collie Pups, Canary Birds.—A. GUILBERT, Letellier, Man.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. Choice Birds, nothing but the best of colors. All bred from prize winners. Also S. C. Black Minorcas. Eggs for sale from either \$1.50 for 13, or \$5 for 52.—NEIL WILSON, Heaslip, Man. Money orders payable at Minto, Man.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. My birds have won highest awards at Chicago, Winnipeg, Provincial Show at Portage la Prairie and elsewhere, wherever shown. Eggs for hatching after March 15th. R. M. West, Glenboro, Man.

R. D. LANG, Stonewall, Man., has Minorca and B. P. Rock eggs for hatching, from prize winners, at \$2 per 13, \$5 per 39. Rouen Duck eggs, \$2.50 per 11 eggs, will ship after April 15th. My Minorcas are as good as the best.

WE breed for eggs. Northern Bred Barred Rocks and Brown Leghorns. Guaranteed eggs \$1 and \$2 per 15.—FRED STYLES, Breat Park, Port Arthur, Ont.

E. H. SHARPE, Union Park Farm, Franklin, Man. Breeder of choice Barred P. Rocks, from H. W. H. dkinson's wide famed prize winners, cockerels \$2.50 each. Eggs \$1.50 per 13.

PETER BUECKERT, Winkler, Man. Single Comb B. Leghorns and Rose and single Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs from selected pens \$1.00 per setting.

WESLEY NORTH, Franklin, Man. For pure-bred Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons exclusively. Choice cockerels and pullets for sale, from \$1.00 up.

MRS. JOHN TURNBULL, Box 619, Virden. Embden Geese, Pekin Ducks, Buff and Black Orpingtons. 50 large young geese for sale. Cockerels and Eggs in Season.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, extra fine birds, bred from Hodkinsons prize winning strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each, eggs \$2.00 per 15. W. H. Ewer, Neepawa, Man.

BLACK ORPINGTONS. Breeder of Prize winning Strains. Winner at Port Arthur, Winnipeg and Regina Shows, 1909. Eggs \$3 per 15. W. ABBOTT, Holland, Man., Prop.

IF YOU WANT fowls that are hardy and splendid layers, get Rhode Island Reds. Circular Free. Eggs for sale.—HENRY H. PEARSON, Stonewall, Man.

EGGS to hatch. R. C. Buff and R. C. Black Orpingtons. Bred from C.O.'s New York winners. \$2.50 for 13. \$5 for 30.—R. LANE, 333, 10th Street, Brandon.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. I have mated up my pens to bring results for prize winners. I am in a position to sell any amount of Eggs and stock.—J. B. OBER, Brandon, Man.

K. MCGREGOR, 374-13 Street, Brandon. At Brandon Winter Fair, 1st hen, 3rd pullet, and 4th cockerel on my white P. Rocks. Eggs \$2 per 15.

MRS. ALEX. W. SHAW, Brandon, Manitoba. Pure Bred Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for hatching from four pens, both Pullet and Cockerel mating. \$3 per 15.

EGGS for hatching. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, the noted winter layers. Eggs \$2 per 13. Stock \$2 to \$10.—H. W. BALL, 712 Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$1 each. Orders taken for eggs at \$2 per setting.—A. G. MITCHELL, Radisson, Sask.

HOUDANS. Absolutely non-sitters. Winners of all prizes offered at Regina Show. Eggs \$1.50 per 13. J. J. BUCHANAN, Moose Jaw.

WHITE Wyandottes Eggs for sale, from prize winning stock. 13 eggs \$1.50, 100 eggs \$10.—J. R. McRAE, Neepawa, Man.

SAKENS ENGLFOL, Macoun, Sask. Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season at \$1.00 per setting of 15.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Splendid stock for sale. Eggs, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 39. F. W. Good, ve, Stonewall, Man.

W. H. PALMER, Box 111, Winnipeg, Man. Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs for sale, \$2.00 per set of 13. Write your orders now.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from prize winning Barred and Buff Rocks the finest in the land, \$1.50 per 15. W. H. Brett, Dugald, Man.

PURE-BRED WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Cockerels \$3.01; Pullets \$2.00; Eggs \$1.50 per 13. Alan Gayton, Manitou, Man.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS. Eggs for sale from choice pen. \$2 per setting of 13. 3 settings \$5.—JOHN W. LYON, Carnegie, Man.

JAMES BRAY, Portage la Prairie, Man. Choice S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels for sale.

EGGS FOR SALE

Orders now being booked.

Buff Orpingtons.....\$3.00 per doz.
Silver Spangled Hamburgs. 2.00 " "
S.C.B. Minorcas.....2.00 " "
Also a splendid B. Orpington Cockerel for Sale, price \$5.00
Original importer and breeder of Buff Orpingtons in Western Canada.

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Hodkinson's Masterpiece

Score 92. 1st Prize Barred Rock Cockerel, at the Manitoba Provincial Poultry Show, held at Portage la Prairie, Feb. 15 1909. Eggs for hatching from pen No 1. \$5.00 for 15 other pens. \$3.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 30. Utility stock \$5.00 per 100.

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BUFF WYANDOTTES

Grow Fastest Best Winter Layers
My birds are the outcome of years of judicious mating of the best strains in America.

GOOD BREEDING STOCK—
Cockerels, \$2 and \$3, Pullets, \$1 and \$2, Eggs, \$2 per 13
Prices for a few cockerels and pullets, show birds, fit to win in any company, made known on application.

P. N. WILLIAMS Wilcox, Sask.



Heaslip's Strain S.C.W. Leghorns

Winners of 30 prizes at several shows including Collingwood, Winnipeg, Portage

If you want eggs from hardy, handsome, phenomenal layers, take our strains. They are bred to lay.

Pen No. 1, headed by King quality; 1st prize Collingwood, Ont. 1907-08; 1st at Provincial Show, Portage, 1909; 2nd at Winnipeg, 1909. Mated to hens winning 1st and 2nd prizes at the same shows. Eggs \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30.

Pen No. 2, also made up of prize winning stock, scoring from 91 to 95 points. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$3.00 per 30.

Also good utility stock at \$1.00 per 13.

W. J. HEASLIP
GLENBORO, MAN.

GEO. WOOD'S BARRED ROCKS,
FROM HOLLAND, MAN.

Have been winning the bulk of the prizes at the 1909 Poultry Shows from Port Arthur to Regina.

Eggs \$3 per 13, from same pens as used by myself.

GEO. WOOD, Holland, Man.

W. H. GEE,
Breeder of S. C. Buff Orpingtons.

My winnings in this variety at the Saskatchewan Poultry Show included five trophies, all first and all special prizes; and Silver Cup for best breeding pen of any variety at the Show, and this upon birds bred and owned by myself. See awards. Eggs and stock for sale in season.—Address P.O. Box 128, Regina, Sask.

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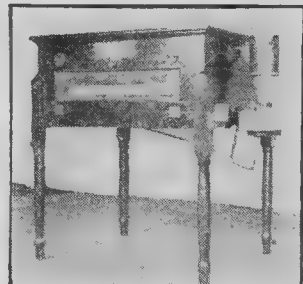
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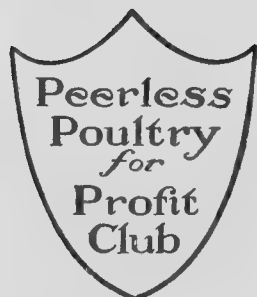
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Every Owner of a Peerless Incubator and Brooder gets the Free advice and help of the Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Club and a chance to compete for the

\$510.00 in Cash Prizes



The Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Club offers free advice and help to every Canadian farmer

EVERY farmer in Canada should raise poultry.

You will never realize what big money there is in this department of your farm until you start raising poultry right.

It has been estimated by an authority that the value of the table-poultry and eggs produced by Canadian farmers during the year 1908 amounted to \$25,750,000.

Yet the supply was not sufficient to meet the demand.

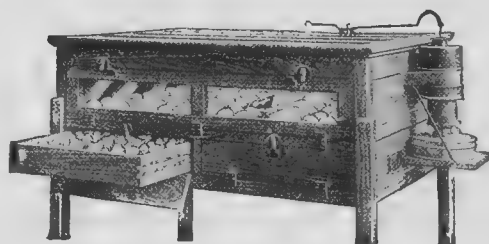
You should get your share of this money. You can if you raise poultry right—raise poultry under the advice and with the help of the Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Club.

Every Purchaser of a Peerless Incubator—every one who owns a Peerless Incubator now becomes a member of the Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Club without paying one cent and is entitled to advice and help absolutely free.

This advice deals with every problem that may come up in poultry raising and is given by experts who are raising poultry now and making money out of it.

The first step towards becoming a member of the Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Club is to write for our booklet "When Poultry Pays." Write for it to-day and start raising poultry right—profitably.

The Peerless—the most successful Incubator because it is built to suit Canadian conditions and climate



WE who make the Peerless Incubators are closely allied with the largest and most successful poultry farm in the Dominion—the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited.

It was raising poultry on this farm, looking for every means to make it more successful, more profitable, that induced us to produce the Peerless Incubator.

We tested every incubator on the market—gave each one a thorough and careful trial.

Not one of them came up to the standard which we were looking for. The best United States machines failed because they were not built to suit Canada's climate. The Canadian incubators were mere copies of obsolete United States machines—built to sell, not to hatch chicks.

So we built the Peerless Incubators and brooders out of the knowledge and experience which actual poultry raising in Canada taught us.

Write for our booklet "When Poultry Pays"—it tells the whole story.

Why don't you try for one of the 103 Cash Prizes which we offer Canadian Farmers?

WE want to help the farmers of Canada raise more poultry and make more money out of it.

We want them to investigate the poultry department of their farms and see what big money they can make out of it if they go about it right.

For this reason we offer 103 prizes to the farmers of Canada who meet with the best results in poultry raising.

The prizes are as follows:

First Prize \$100.00

Second Prize \$50.00

Third Prize \$25.00

Ten prizes of \$10.00 each, twenty prizes of \$5.00 each, twenty prizes of \$3.00 each, twenty-five prizes of \$2.00 each, and twenty-five prizes of \$1.00 each, making a total of \$510.

Professor A. G. Gilbert

Chief of the Government Poultry Department at Ottawa has kindly consented to

act as judge and when the winners are decided upon the names will be published in this journal. This competition is open to every owner of a Peerless Incubator.

Write to-day for full particulars of the contest.

We ship the Peerless Freight prepaid.

LEE Manufacturing Co., Limited,

275 Pembroke St., Pembroke, Ontario, Canada.

Partridge Wyandotte, Pullet.—I. H. B. Metcalfe, Regina.

Columbian Wyandotte, Cockerel—I. J. Pickard, Holland; 2. Mrs. Geo. Page, Moosomin. Hen—I. Pickard. Pullet—I and 2. Pickard; 3. Mrs. Geo. Page. Pen—I. Pickard.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Cock—I. J. Buchanan, Kawenda, Man.; 2. Page; 3. J. H. Kennedy, Winnipeg. Cockerel, 1. Geo. S. Gamble, Regina; 2 and 3. Kennedy. Hen—I, 2, 3. Kennedy. Pullet—I. Gamble; 2 and 3. Kennedy. Pen—I. Kennedy; 2. Gamble.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Cock—I. Buchanan; 2. M. I. Colton, Regina. Cockerel—I and 3. Buchanan; 2. J. H. Holmes, Saskatoon. Hen—I. Buchanan; 2. Colton. Pullet—I and 2. Buchanan. Pen—I. Buchanan; 2. Colton.

Buff Plymouth Rocks, Cock—I. Buchanan; 2. McInnis. Hen—I and 3. McInnis; 2. Buchanan. Pullet and Pen—I. McInnis.

Golden Wyandotte, Cock and Hen—2. Colton.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Cock—I. R. M. West, Glenboro; 2. Geo. Wood, Holland; 3. G. H. Grundy, Virden. Cockerel—I, 2, 3. West. Hen—I and 3. Wood; 2. West. Pullet—I. West; 2 and 3. Wood. Pen—I. West; 2. Wood; 3. Grundy.

S. C. Buff Orpington, Cock—W. H. Gee, Regina; 2. R. M. Douglas, Tantaloon; 3. T. Reid, Regina. Cockerel—I and 3. Gee; 2. J. W. Anger, Regina. Hen—I and 2. Gee; 3. Page. Pullet—I and 2. Gee; 3. Page. Pen—I and 2. Gee; 3. Page.

S. C. Buff Leghorns, Cock—I. Le Roy Hotchkiss, Regina; 2. W. Anderson, Brandon. Cockerel—I and 2. Boyle; 3. Hotchkiss. Hen—I. Boyle; 2 and 3. Hotchkiss. Pullet—I and 2. Boyle; 3. Hotchkiss. Pen—I and 3. Boyle; 2. Hotchkiss.

Black Javas—McInnis won all awards. Light Brahmas, Cock—3. A. H. Salmon, Regina. Hen—I and 2. Jos. Bettchen, Regina. Pullet—2. Salmon.

Dark Brahmas, Cock—I. J. Ober, Brandon.

Buff Cochins, Cock—I. F. Haigh, Moose Jaw. Cockerel—I. S. Rice, Arcola; 2. Haigh; 3. W. C. Bruce, Valley. Hen—I. Rice; 2 and 3. Haigh. Pullet—I and 2. Rice. Pen—I. Rice.

Partridge Cochins—W. Anderson won all awards.

Black Cochins—All to Anderson.

S. C. Brown Leghorns, Cock—I. W. A. Harron, Sperling; 2. H. B. Metcalf, Regina; 3. R. H. Timmins, Saskatoon. Cockerel—I. Harron; 2. Jos. Pritchard, Wapella. Hen—I and 2. Harron; 3. Timmins. Pullet—I, 2, 3. Harron. Pen—I. Harron; 2. Timmins.

R. C. Brown Leghorns, Cock—I. F. J. Searles, Floral. Cockerel—I. Bruce. Hen—I. Searles; 2. Bruce. Pullet—I and 2. Bruce.

S. C. White Leghorns, Cock—I. W. J. Heaslip, Glenboro; 2. Rice; 3. Ober. Cockerel—I, 2, 3. Heaslip. Hen—I. Ober; 2. Timmins; 3. Heaslip. Pullet—I, 2, 3. W. H. Taylor, Fleming. Pen—I. Taylor; 2. Heaslip; 3. Ober.

Black Minorcas, Cockerel—I and 2. Reid; 3. W. Lawrence, Marquis. Hen—I. Reid. Pullet—I, 2, 3. Reid. Pen—I. Reid; 2. Lawrence.

Black Hamburgs, Cock—I. Anderson. Cockerel—I. Metcalf.

Houdan—J. J. Buchanan, Moose Jaw, won all the prizes.

Black Orpingtons, Cock—I. W. Abbott, Holland; 2. Holmes. Cockerel—I and 3. Holmes; 2. Abbott. Hen—I and 3. Abbott; 2. Holmes. Pullet—I. Abbott; 2 and 3. Holmes.

African Geese, old goose—I, 2, 3. Jos. Pritchard. Young gander—I. Pritchard. Rouen Ducks—M. I. Colton, Regina, won all awards.

Bronze Turkeys, yearling cock—I. Colton; 2. F. W. Searles, Floral. Adult cock—I. E. Frith, Moosomin; 2. Colton. Cockerel—I. McInnis; 2. A. Eskey, Regina; 3. Colton. Hen—I. Eskey; 2. Colton; 3. Searles. Pullet—I. Eskey; 2. Colton.

White Turkeys—S. R. Carrothers, Creelman, won first on cockerel and pullet.

Pekin Ducks, old drake—I. Frith; 2. Rice; 3. Colton. Old duck—I. Rice; 2. Eskey; 3. Frith. Drake—I. Eskey; 2 and 3. Colton. Duck—I and 3. Colton; 2. Eskey.



COILED Wire sold under this label usually brings from 10c. to 15c. more per 100 pounds than the ordinary grades of wire. The fence-buying public who have used these goods would still demand them if the difference was greater.

Frost Wire Fence Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

Frost Coiled Wire is the first choice the country over. For the past eleven years it has been used as horizontals in Frost Metal Lock Fences, and specimens of the fence constructed eleven seasons ago are standing as rigid to-day as when first put up. They are still the pride of the farm and their owners demand more of these goods each year. The past good record of this wire is a safe guidance for the future.

The same grade of Hard Spring Steel Wire is used for Stays and Horizontals in Frost Woven Fence. Provisions for give and take have been developed in a practical way. A Woven Fence without this elastic feature or springiness holds nothing in reserve for wear and tear, and will soon grow slack and unsightly. Fences made from materials with a reputation are the only safe kinds to buy.

When ordering your requirements don't ask for a roll of fence, but for a roll of Frost Elastic Springy Wire Fence that will give so many extra years of good service.

There is a hustling dealer in your neighborhood who makes a business of supplying Galvanized Gates and building Frost Fence. You will do well to get acquainted with him. If he is not known to you, write us.

Manitoba Frost Wire Fence Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

"Frost" COILED WIRE

Muscovy Ducks—Pritchard won first on old drake and old duck.

Toulouse Geese, old gander—I. A. H. Salmon, Riga; 2. Carrothers; 3. Colton. Old goose—I. Salmon; 2. Pritchard; 3. Colton. Young gander—I. Colton; 2. Pritchard. Young goose—I. Colton.

Emden geese, old gander—I. Caswell; 2. Pritchard. Old goose—I. Pritchard; 2 and 3. Caswell. Young gander—2. Colton. Young goose—2 and 3. Colton.

SPECIALS.

Breeding pen of Plymouth Rocks—I. H. H. Willis, Boharn.

Best pen, any variety—W. H. Gee. Best cockerel and three pullets, any variety, owned and bred by a Saskatchewan exhibitor—W. H. Gee.

Best male and three females in Wyandotte class, owned in Saskatchewan—T. A. McInnis.

Best cock or cockerel, any breed—McInnis.

Best display of Buff Orpingtons—W. H. Gee.

The Nor'-West Farmer Cup—R. W. Caswell.

Best pen Leghorns—W. H. Taylor.

Best pen Cochins—S. Rice.

Best pair geese—Salmon.

Best display of turkeys—Colton.

Best pen Rhode Island Reds—J. J. Buchanan, Kawenda.

Best pair Pekin ducks—Frith.

Best exhibit Barred Rocks—R. M. West, Glenboro.

Best display Leghorns—W. H. Boyle.

With the Breeders.

R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, purchased two Barred Rock cockerels, first and second prize winners, from the winning flock of R. M. West, Glenboro, at the Regina show.

Geo. Wood, Holland, Man., one of the oldest breeders of Barred Rocks in Manitoba, sold \$100 worth of birds at the Regina show. Mr. Wood breeds his own birds and wins a prize on everything he shows. At the recent Saskatchewan show his exhibit was not large but it was of excellent quality; he showed six birds and won six prizes. Some excellent sales have recently been made from this flock. Only a short time ago an Enderby, B. C., breeder sent for a cockerel and two pullets which were delivered at a good round price. Mr. West, of Glenboro, secured a pair of very choice pullets from the Wood flock at Regina, paying a very attractive price for same. A large

quantity of eggs have been booked and only a few more can be spared. This flock has been winning this year all the way from Port Arthur to Regina.

Thomas James, of Cochrane, Alta, writes: "There is often trouble with fowls eating their feathers, but this is with birds kept in small pens and short of vegetable food or with not enough room for exercise, and sometimes from lice, which are very small and will be found at the bottom of the feather. If you take a feather and look where the skin line is on it, you will find the insects or where they are breeding. Clean grit with some insect powder mixed and put in a box large enough for them to bathe in and plenty of vegetable food—this will cure the trouble in nine cases out of ten."

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the new advertisements that appear from time to time in the poultry department of The Nor'-West Farmer. This issue and the last contain a number of new cards. It is just as important to have a good strain of poultry as a good strain of live stock. A greater interest should be taken by many more people in the poultry business. It is an inspiration to attend the shows, for there you see the very best types of birds of nearly every breed. It is a splendid place to talk to the breeders and hear of their successes. It does not matter to them whether the wheat was frosted or not for it makes almost as good chicken feed either way. We were talking with one lady that has marketed each week during the past winter twelve dozen eggs, receiving around 40 cents per dozen at her home station. Does it pay? If you want to buy birds or eggs, look over the advertisements, write your wants to the advertiser whom you choose, and make a start this year. Let the young folks have charge of the flock, let them exhibit in their own name, and you'll be surprised at the results. On the other hand, if you have birds or eggs to sell, we would like to help you do it by advertising with us.

E. A. Roadhouse, Calgary, writes: "I for one can highly recommend your paper. I do not know where to send for one to equal it. I have been taking it for a number of years, and I know that is very suitable for the western country."

FOR THE BEST IN PURE BRED POULTRY

WRITE TO
T. A. McINNIS
Box 444 Regina

At the Saskatchewan Poultry Show I won the Regina Cup for the best pen of White Wyandottes, the Saskatoon cup for the best male bird of any variety shown (W.P.R. Cock). These were the two largest and most valuable trophies awarded. I also won the Canada Drug special for whitest bird shown (W.P.R.) as well as smaller specials and thirty dollars in cash prizes:—3 firsts in Black Javas, 2 firsts and 2 seconds in Buff Plymouth Rocks; 6 firsts, 2 seconds and one third in White Plymouth Rocks, 2 firsts and one third in White Wyandottes.

I have the best in White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns and Black Javas.

Eggs from any of these varieties will be \$1.50 per setting straight. No reduction for larger quantities.

Every bird in my yards is fit to be classed as a show bird.

BUFF ORPINGTONS

Eggs for hatching—Pen No. 1 \$5 per 15. Flock with free range; large, good colored females mated with prize winning males. \$2 per 15, \$8 per 100, 10 good utility cockerels left \$3 each. Won 9 regular prizes and special at the Manitoba poultry show at Portage la Prairie, Feb. '09. Won 4 firsts, all specials at Brandon, 1907. All firsts, all specials at Neepawa, 1908.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Meadows, Man.

CHAMPION WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS OF WESTERN CANADA

Scores as high as 95 points. First, second, and third prize winners in all sections at Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg, 1909.

Now booking orders for eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5 per 30. Some choice cockerels for sale.

F. E. PHILLIPS, Fannystelle, Man.

BUILD YOUR OWN BROODERS

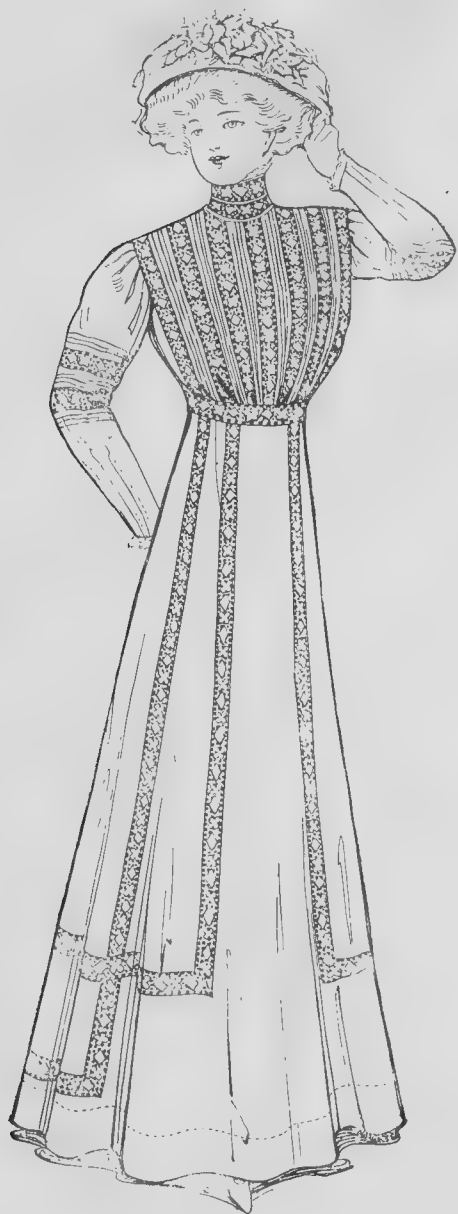
You can make the best up-to-date brooder on the market for one half price, by using the CABINET attachable brooder hovers. We supply you everything but the wood work, such as, hover with heater complete, lamp, burner, wick, ventilators hinges, etc., and plans to make them, price complete \$4.00. Send now,

BRETT BROS, MFG. CO., Dugald, Man.

TWO DAINY SUMMER GOWNS

THE SEMI-PRINCESS GOWNS illustrated are chosen from among hundreds of styles in our stock as being typical of the styles that are in vogue in both Paris and New York. The original models we have carefully copied, and we offer these two numbers at such low prices that will bring this section of our big Cloak Department to the notice of all Canadian ladies from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Stock sizes only, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 bust measurement; 36 to 44 hip measurement, taken six inches below the waist; total length from neck to bottom of skirt, 52 to 60 inches.



G627—\$4.75

G627. — A dainty dress of fine, soft French mull. The new semi-princess type, in white, pink and sky, elaborately trimmed with a beautiful imitation of a fine Torchon lace. The bodice has seven rows of insertion and clusters of tucks between. Sleeves and skirt trimmed with lace to match. Fastens at back. Extraordinary offer

\$4.75



G622—\$4.95

G622. — A very stylish semi-princess dress of fine French mull, in white, pink and sky. Handsomely trimmed with a fine filet insertion. Bodice with yoke front, and rows of insertion at back. The skirt trimmed all around with strips of lace insertion, the front forming a panel effect. Very special

\$4.95

Recommendations re Meat Chilling, Packing and Exporting.

The committee which was appointed during the Dominion Fair at Calgary last summer to investigate the question of establishing a dead meat trade in Canada have made their report to the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa. The report is very conclusive and at the same time comprehensive. Methods adopted by other meat producing and exporting countries have been investigated and examination made as to how far the system and methods of other countries could be applied with advantage to Canada. The personnel of this committee is such as to carry considerable weight with the officials at Ottawa and the report should be read by every farmer and stock raiser in Western Canada, as it is Western Canada that is chiefly concerned in the matter. Copies of this report can no doubt be secured from E. J. Greenstreet, Secretary of the Commission, Edmonton, Alta. Frank W. Whiteside, President of the Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association, is chairman, and the other members are Jas. Walters, President Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association; R. G. Mathews, Secretary Western Stock Growers' Association; E. J. Fream, former secretary Alberta Farmers' Association; and E. G. Palmer, Cold Storage Expert.

In making their recommendations, the committee have endeavored to give "due consideration to the quantity and quality of stock at present in the country, and its distribution over the various provinces; keeping in mind the increased quantities of stock of improved quality that would soon be forthcoming, and considering also the vast extent of the country, and necessity of developing on an equitable basis all the various stock raising districts, with the greatest benefit to the whole country, thus assisting to the fullest extent the agricultural and pastoral industries throughout the Dominion. They recommend, as the best plan for adoption by Canada, several large establishments working in conjunction with a considerable number of smaller works, or feeders, distributed as widely as possible throughout the stock raising portions of the country."

They point out that "by adopting this method, the necessary capital would be distributed and employed to the best advantage, and an even balance maintained between excessive centralization on the one hand, and too wide a distribution of independent works, resulting in lack of cohesion, on the other. The large central works would be provided with complete appliances for handling stock for export, and also for turning out all the various products of modern packing houses, including chilled meat, bacon, hams, canned meats, lard and lard compounds, oleo and other oils, cured and salted beef and pork, tallow, fertilizers, etc., etc."

"They would draw some of their supplies of the raw material from the surrounding country but would also be largely supplied from the smaller works or feeders. The smaller works or feeders, as we shall call them, would be provided with appliances for slaughtering, chilling, tallow making, and working up certain of the by-products. They would be located in any district where sufficient cattle and hogs were obtainable, or likely to be forthcoming in the near future, thus providing a ready market and enabling stock to be slaughtered and handled near their own pastures, and so obviating transporting long distances on the hoof. From the feeders refrigerated meats would be exported directly to foreign markets, or transported in refrigerator cars to the central establishments for further conversion into the various products of the packing house.

"By adopting this method, the large works, where the bulk of the skilled labor would be concentrated, would be kept going almost continu-

ously, and the feeders, should sufficient stock not be available, as would undoubtedly be the case with some of them at certain seasons, could be closed down, with comparatively slight expense and without disorganizing the supply of the more highly skilled labor.

"These feeders should be so designed that they could be readily extended and increased with the growth of the business in any one district or converted into large central establishments to be themselves supplied, in a supplementary way, from other feeders, as rendered necessary to keep pace with the further opening up and development of the country.

"In order to establish at once a thoroughly organized system of chilling and meat packing on the above lines, we consider that the following works would be required:

"Say 30 feeders distributed over the following provinces: Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, each feeder being capable of slaughtering, chilling and handling the principal by-products of 25 head of cattle and 250 hogs daily, (the exact proportions to be varied to meet local conditions).

"Five central depots, one in each of the above provinces and to be located at suitable points of railway convergence.

"The average capacity of these central depots to be equal to slaughtering and treating 100 head of cattle and 500 hogs daily, in addition to handling the output from six feeders. The exact proportions both as regards numbers of cattle and hogs treated and also as regards supplies from feeders, to be varied to meet the requirements, and producing power of the different provinces.

"General cold storage accommodation for various other perishable products to be provided at each central depot, and at each feeder.

"In order to make such a scheme thoroughly complete, it would be necessary to have in addition to the foregoing works, cold storage facilities at ports of shipment; we therefore suggest providing depots at Montreal and some open winter port, equipped not only for storing the export output from the inland factories, but also furnished with the necessary cold storage accommodation for all other kinds of perishable products.

"With regard to cold storage transportation across the Atlantic, we have satisfied ourselves that the necessary accommodation can be obtained to meet present requirements, and that additional shipping space would be readily forthcoming to meet future developments.

"In order to control, in the best and most perfect manner the handling, and transportation of refrigerated meats, etc., it will be essential for such an organization to own and operate a thoroughly equipped and modern refrigerator car service."

When tempted to sow seed that has not been carefully treated with formaldehyde to prevent smut, keep well in mind the difference between the straight and "rejected" grades of grain.

When seeds are to be started in boxes in the kitchen, where the atmosphere is very dry, put a sheet or two of newspaper close down upon the soil until the seedlings push themselves through the ground. This will prevent the rapid evaporation of moisture from the surface where the seed is lying, and will facilitate germination. As soon as the plants come through, remove the paper.

J. J. Laït, Medicine Hat, writes: "I have taken your paper for about fifteen years and can truthfully say that I have received information worth many times the cost of the paper. Last year I built the sanitary cow stall as shown in your paper and can say that it is a great idea; the cows are always clean and comfortable. I think that everybody who keeps stock of any kind (not only the farmer) should subscribe to The Farmer. It is money well spent."

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Traynor Bros' New Shipment.

Traynor Bros., Condie, Sask., have just brought up a splendid shipment of Clydesdale mares and fillies from the importing barns of McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis., which includes a number of the best animals ever sent out from the McLay stud. The shipment consisted of 7 stallions and 3 mares, champions and first prize winners at the leading state fairs and at the International Stock Show at Chicago. Besides this shipment, the Traynor Bros. have a large number of both stallions and mares, imported and home bred, in their barns at Condie. Their exhibit at the Regina show was admired by all who saw it.

Their first prize aged stallion, Black Ivory, was sold during the Brandon fair to Jno. Perdue, of Souris, Man. This is a horse that has made wonderful development during the past year and is really a very superior animal and has been a credit to the Traynor stud. A very fine mare brought up from McLay's is Ladylike. This filly won first in her class and reserve champion as a foal at the Chicago International. She was not shown again until last year, when she won first and championship. She is considered by McLay Bros. to be one of the best fillies that they have ever raised. All who saw the big mare, Mayoress, at Regina during the fair were impressed with her great scale and quality. The Bandit, by Clan Stewart, out of Verona Princess by Verona Prince, has for his grand dam Verona, a Highland champion mare. This horse was included in the recent shipment along with Conscript by Marcellus by Dornley, a big three year old; and Black Champion by Silver Cup out of Jane Everard by Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride. This Black Champion is a large animal of quality and with good feet and legs. Mention has been made in the report of the Saskatchewan show of a number of the Traynor stallions and females. The half page announcement by this firm will be read on another page with interest. We bespeak a hearty response from farmers wanting pure bred Clydesdales.

New Clyde Importation.

David Stevenson, of Wawanesa, Man., has just purchased in Scotland and is importing a collection of 8 fillies and 3 colts. Referring to the lot the Scottish Farmer says: "Five of the fillies were bought from Mr. George Pendreigh, Dalhousie, Bonnybridge, and four of them were got by the celebrated horse Prince Thomas' Pride (12294), while the other was by Baron Evergreen. Their dams are by Prince Thomas' Pride, Lord Colombine, Prince of Brunstane, Rosario, and Ormonde. Two of them are rising three, while the others are two years old, and as a lot they are very evenly balanced and well colored. From Mr. Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, Mr. Stevenson had the splendid three-year-old horse Sir Fortune (14371), and the capital mare Stewart Tartan (21896), bred in Campbelltown, and got by Sir Hugo, out of a Rosedale mare, whose dam was by Sir Everard. As will be seen, this is first-rate breeding for a mare, and Stewart Tartan will be very useful. Sir Fortune was in the short leet for the Glasgow prize, and is a specially well bred horse, his sire being the champion Hiawatha, while his dam, Carmen Sylvia, won several first prizes at Dumbarton and other shows as a yearling. She was got by Prince Thomas, and is a very big mare, with first-rate feet and legs. Her dam was by the late Mr. Scott's celebrated horse, Prince Fortune, which in his time stood first at the Glasgow Stallion Show. Sir Fortune was bred by Mr. James Veitch, Summerston, Maryhill, and is a thick, well-balanced horse, with a fine class of bone and first-rate feet and ankles. A colt and a filly were also purchased from Mr. Robert Park, Brunstane, Portobello. The colt Lothair was bred by himself, and is got by his late stud horse Mar-

mion, while his dam was a fine breeding mare by Lord Stuart. The filly, Christobel (22042), was of the same age—a two-year-old—and was also got by Marmion, while she was bred by Mr. Matthew Mather, Silver Knowes, and is out of a Rosario mare. Mr. Wm. Renwick, Meadowfield, Corstorphine, likewise contributed a stallion and a filly to the consignment. The former, Braidlie Chief (13381), which stood second at Kilmarnock as a two-year-old, is a particularly nice quality horse, with first-rate feet and legs. His sire, Royal Chief, was a son of Royal Gartly, while his dam was by His Royal Highness. This is one of the nicest-boned horses which have been going about for some time. The filly purchased from Mr. Renwick was the three-year-old Daisy Barr, bred by Mr. Andrew Barr, Headsmuir, Carluke, and got by the splendid breeding horse Earl Angus, while her dam, the Prince of Albion mare Montrave Rosemary, traces back to the far-famed Moss Rose. She was first at Bathgate last year, and second there the previous year. This is a handsome, big, good filly, and is safe in foal to Hiawatha. It was with reluctance that Mr. Renwick parted with her. Mr. Stevenson and his clients should be highly satisfied with his selection."

Munroe's Dispersion Sale.

Never before has such a sale of Holstein cattle been seen in Western Canada as was held by the Munroe Pure Milk Co., Winnipeg, on April 1 and 2. This was a dispersion sale, as was announced in our last issue, and buyers were present from all over the three western provinces, and from British Columbia as well. The sale was successful, and the proprietors feel satisfied with the results, although some of the animals put up were bought too cheaply for the quality and breeding which they represented. The Munroe Pure Milk Co. feel grateful for the confidence which the buying public placed in them and desire to take this opportunity of saying so. There were no reserve bids on any of the animals put up with the exception of the two bulls, Johanna Colantha 2nd Sir Fayne and the 1907 International champion, Johanna Bonheur Sir Fayne. These bulls were not sold. T. G. Head, of Prince Albert, paid the highest price in the sale, \$500, for Corona Clothilde De Kol Girl 2nd. Thos. Laycock, Calgary, secured a number of fine ones and H. E. R. Smith, Revelstoke, B. C., was another western buyer. T. C. Norris, Griswold, and H. Gray, Winnipeg, conducted the sale. It was advertised for one day but was not concluded until 7 o'clock in the evening of the second. The result of the sale of pure breds follows:

BULLS.

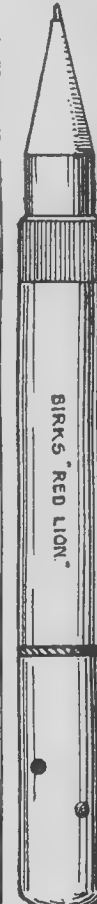
Name.	Purchaser.	Price.
Daisy Teake Queen's Pride, J. B. Brewster, Pearson.....		\$170.00
Sir Barbeta Teake, Jno. Roberts, Bergin		85.00
Aconeth Sir Pride, W. Brett, Dugald		102.50
Butter King Sir Pride, J. E. Bergy, Rosser		95.00
Aaggie P. Sir Teake, F. Walker, Macdonald		120.00
Corona De Kol Sir Fayne, J. B. Brewster		100.00
Katydid Sir Fayne, A. S. Johannes, St. Charles		85.00
Lady 5th's Sir Teake, C. W. Johnson, Headingly		80.00
Lady Bonheur De Kol's Lad, Jno. Stewart, Crystal City.		150.00
Lady Bonheur 3rd's Sir Fayne, W. A. Smith, St. James....		95.00
Jemima Bonheur Sir Fayne, Man. Agricultural College..		150.00
Jemima Teake De Kol's Lad, Mr. Barnard, Minnedosa....		100.00
Princess Teake Sir Pride, J. P. Fabiak, Headingly		75.00
Princess Teake Sir Fayne, I. Owens, East Selkirk.....		145.00
Princess 2nd Sir Teake, J. Fabiak		100.00
Josephine Teake Sir De Kol, W. M. Gibson, Winnipeg...		175.00
Lily Ann Sir De Kol, Homer Smith, Rosser		123.00

Buying Gifts By Mail

A Mail-Order Business that keeps growing is necessarily one that takes care of its customers.

Is that clear? Our list of customers by mail grows in numbers steadily. Are you one of them? If not here is an opportunity to secure one or more articles and test our claims for good value and satisfactory service by mail.

Your money back if you are not satisfied. Postage paid on all purchases.



No. 42124

Birks' "Red Lion" Ink Pencil guaranteed not to leak. Writes smoothly on any paper. Hard rubber holder, platinum point, which will not wear dull. Complete in box with cleaner and filler.

\$1.00



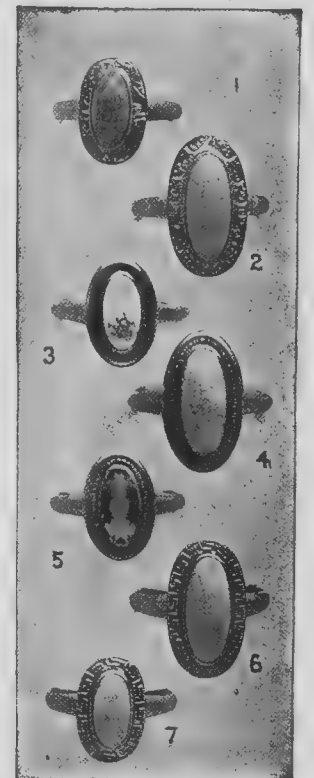
No. 41487—Sterling Silver Photo Frame, 4 inches square 65 cents.



No. 31047 Birks' \$25 Solitaire Diamond Ring. The best value in Canada. Solid 18 karat gold setting and a perfect first water stone.



No. 31508 Man's 14 karat Gold Tie Pin Engraved with initials \$2.00



SHIRTWAIST RINGS

14 karat gold settings, set with variously colored gems. Really beautiful rings for ladies wear.

No. 1, set with Epidote (brown)	\$5.50
" 2, set with Topaz (golden yellow)	7.00
" 3, set with Turquoise Matrix (blue)	6.50
" 4, set with Lapis Lazuli (dark blue)	7.50
" 5, set with Amethyst (purple)	6.50
" 6, set with Jade (green)	6.00
" 7, set with Amazonite (pale blue)	5.25

COUPON N.W.F.
Please send Jewelry Catalogue to

Cut this out and send for free Catalogue.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS
LIMITED
350-352 Main Street,
WINNIPEG.

Daisy Lass Pride, N. Mikkleson, Oberon	150.00
Lucy Pride, James Davison, Neepawa	200.00
FEMALES.	
Corona Clothilde De Kol Girl 2nd, T. J. Head, Prince Albert	500.00
Lady Bonheur Teake, W. M. Gibson, Winnipeg	310.00
Lady Bonheur 7th, Mr. Emmert, East Selkirk	350.00
Daisy Lass, H. Hancox, Dominion City	300.00
Jemima Teake De Kol, Homer Smith, Rosser	220.00
Princess Teake De Kol, W. M. Gibson, Winnipeg	310.00
Clarabell Teake Pride, T. E. Brewster	250.00
Josephine Teake De Kol, F. H. A. Lowe	275.00
Princess Teake De Kol 2nd, Jas. Connery, Bird's Hill	200.00
Josephine Teake De Kol 4th, J. McFayden, St. James	220.00
Modest Maiden 3rd, W. M. Gibson, Winnipeg	220.00
Modest Belle De Kol, J. V. Boyd, Regina	200.00
Daisy Oaklawn Teake, Jas. Connery	215.00
Butter Queen De Kol, H. Hancox	200.00
Aurora Barbetta 2nd, J. B. Burnett, East Selkirk	200.00
Corona Clothilde Pride, Jas. Davison, Neepawa	190.00
Modest Maiden's Ann, Mr. McKinnon, Minto	190.00
Modest Lass 2nd, Jas. Gunn, Stonewall	190.00
Lula Teake 2nd, Jas. Herriott, Souris	190.00
Lily Anna's Girl, J. B. Burnett, East Selkirk	190.00
Butter King's Butter Girl, J. Atkinson, Winnipeg Beach	115.00
Butter King Queen, W. H. Thompson, East Selkirk	60.00
Aconeth Tritonia 2nd, Isaac Ovens	115.00
Aconeth Teake Pride, Thos. Laycock, Calgary	130.00
Molly's Mortalien, W. H. Thompson, East Selkirk	45.00
Aurora Barbetta, Capt. Meincke, Headingly	85.00
Aurora Barbetta Queen, Capt. Meincke, Headingly	100.00
Aurora Piebe De Kol, F. Clark	105.00
Aconeth Teake, T. Laycock	100.00
Lady Oaklawn Teake, Jas. Connery	175.00
Blanche Belle, W. H. Thompson	115.00
Blanch Belle 2nd, H. Hancox	180.00
Blanch Belle 3rd, J. V. Boyd, Regina	80.00
Johanna Blanch Belle, W. A. Smith, St. James	80.00
Blanche Belle Teake, N. Wilson, Minto	90.00
Butter Girl's Pride, H. E. R. Smith, Revelstoke, B. C.	145.00
Butter Queen's Pride, J. Smith, St. James	65.00
Aaggie Pieterje Colanthus, Jas. Herriott	135.00
Aaggie Pieterje Teake, Brown, St. Charles	105.00
Aaggie Colantha, Manitoba Agricultural College	130.00
Molly Queen, D. McMillan, Gd. Point	65.00
Queen Ringwood 2nd, H. Hancox	175.00
Lill Black's Johanna De Kol 2nd, J. V. Boyd	150.00
Corona De Kol Pride, J. V. Boyd	165.00
Lill Black's Johanna De Kol 3rd, J. P. Fabriak, Headingly	130.00
Johanna Piebe De Kol, N. Mikkleson	140.00
Lill Black's De Kol Girl, J. Smith	75.00
Lill Black's Pride, J. Smith	70.00
Annie Belina Treherne, Jno. Gunn, Stonewall	160.00
Lucy Mercedes De Kol, C. H. Blanchard, Springfield	140.00
Lucy Piebe De Kol, W. H. Thompson	90.00
Lucy Treherne's Girl, J. McFayden	70.00
Annie Treherne's Girl, J. Smith	105.00
Katydid Kweene, W. H. Thompson	50.00
Katydid Teake, H. Hancox	180.00
Katydid's Pride, Jno. Gamel, Pilot Mound	90.00

Modest Maiden, H. Hancox ..	150.00
Modest Maiden 3rd's Teake, N. Wilson	105.00
Lady Bonheur 3rd, R. Nesbitt, Carman	175.00
Lady Bonheur 4th, W. M. Gibson	175.00
Lady Bonheur 5th, H. Hancox ..	180.00
Lady Bonheur De Kol, J. B. Fleming, Neepawa	160.00
Lady Bonheur 8th, Thos. Laycock, Calgary	140.00
Lady Bonheur 9th, W. M. Gibson	150.00
Lady Bonheur 10th, T. E. Brewster	180.00
Lady Bonheur Pieterje Teake, Smith	90.00
Lady Piebe De Kol, Geo. Rose, Portage la Prairie	90.00
Lady Bonheur Piebe, H. Hancox	185.00
Lady Bonheur's Aaggie, Manitoba Agricultural College ..	80.00
Lady Bonheur 7th Lill Ann, Smith	130.00
Lady Bonheur 3rd Pride, Jno. Gamel	100.00
Lady Bonheur De Kol's Pride, R. Viel, St. Lawrence	70.00
Lady Bonheur 9th Belle, Jas. Davison	80.00
Modesty, J. V. Boyd	86.00
Aaggie Lass, C. D. Gibson, Elgin	150.00
Aaggie Lass Pride, J. Smith, St. James	85.00
Jemima Teake, J. B. Fleming ..	175.00
Jemima's Pride, I. Ovens	155.00
Jemima Teake's Queen, A. Fleming, St. Vital	160.00
Jemima Piebe De Kol, Capt. Meincke	150.00
Clarabell Teake, Jas. E. Irwin, Neepawa	150.00
Clarabell Queen's Pride, J. V. Boyd	100.00
Josephine Teake De Kol 2nd, J. P. Fabriak	140.00
Josephine Teake De Kol 3rd, J. B. Brewster	160.00
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Unice Beauty, Capt. Meincke ..	140.00

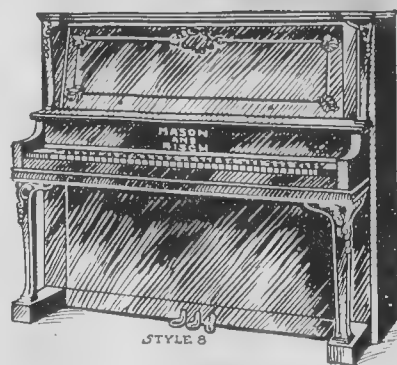
Messrs. Upper, North Portal, imported from Iowa recently a splendid two-year old Percheron stallion, Abo 25397. He weighs 1740 pounds and was a first prize winner at Chicago in 1907. Last year at the same show he won second prize in a class for stallion and four mares. Abo was awarded first prize in his class at the recent Regina show. Uppers have also recently bought a very valuable Thoroughbred mare, Ethel Barrymore. This mare made a record of 1.09 at Oakland, Cal., in 1905. She was sired by G. W. Johnson and out of Sunny Slope by Iroquois, the only American horse that ever won the English Derby. She was foaled in 1902.

This year would be a good time to start growing some corn for the cows. There is yet time to get the seed. Secure the Longfellow, or some similar variety, plant it in drills about 30 inches apart along sometime after the middle of May when the ground becomes well warmed, give it good cultivation during the summer and cut and stook it before frost comes. It will make a splendid winter feed to fill the milk pail.

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Comments, discussions, experiences pertaining to general farm work, methods, or practices are cordially invited. Your experience will help your fellow farmer.

For Dissolving Bluestone.

A simple method of dissolving bluestone is to tie it in a small cloth bag and suspend it in the barrel, or other vessel, just underneath the surface of the water. Bluestone is very heavy and the circulation of the water through the barrel will readily dissolve it and soon make a uniform solution, with a little stirring. If the bluestone is simply thrown in on the bottom of vessel it will not dissolve readily. Another method that is all right is to dissolve the bluestone in a small amount of warm water and then pour into the barrel or larger vessel used for containing the solution of proper strength.

Bulletins Valuable to those Wanting to Buy Good Seed.

The Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has published a couple of bulletins that should prove

I use the Massey-Harris 19 shoe drill and sow every 4 shoes. It is necessary to start with the second shoe and then run the wheel back in the same wheel mark, and then gage the other end so that it will have 4 shoe drills between the rows. This is a good way for any person who has no small drill for the work, and it does not take long to sow a few acres in this way. I just run the seeder in the first notch or just enough to put the seeder in gear.

Re manure, I might say that I am drawing out my manure and spreading it on stubble for wheat this year. I use the spreader when it will run and put on 6 loads to the acre, taking care not to get any more straw than I can help. I do not suppose that this is a good plan, but I have been seeding down now for 2 years, and I am doing this so that I can get in a fair crop this year. After this year I intend to spread the manure on the sod and break up and seed down instead of summer fallow, as I believe that there are better ways of farming than by summer fallowing.

I might say that I chop all my grain and am feeding a bunch of cattle to sell in June.

I use the packer and intend to pack my land twice, before and after sowing.

Sowing on Fresh Breaking.

F. H., Kipiegun, Man., sends us the following query:—"I bought last year a farm of 240 acres and will break about fifty acres this spring. What is the best first seed grain for it. How much must I sow per acre, and how

COUNTING THE WHEAT

Just as we go to press we have completed arrangements for the counting of the kernels in the five pound jar of wheat. Quite a large vote was taken, the choice of our subscribers falling upon **R. E. CAMPION**, Pipestone, Man., and **W. J. McCUAIG**, Oakland, Man.

We have prevailed upon **D. D. CAMPBELL**, Special Shippers' Representative, Winnipeg, to act as the man of our choice, and these three will count the grain and decide who are the prize winners.

The counting will begin on Tuesday, April 6, and we hope to announce the names of the prize-winners in our April 20 issue.

In order to forestall a great deal of possible correspondence with anxious persons who might think that they could secure advance information by writing this office for a private reply, we have decided that no information whatever will be given out as to the winnings until our next issue is published.

A valuable guide to farmers of the West who wish to purchase good seed this spring. These are entitled "Summary of Results of Competitions in Standing Fields of Seed Grain, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1908" and "Summary of Particulars Regarding Prize Winning and Commendable Seed Exhibits at Seed Fairs in Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1908-9". The titles suggest the contents of these reports. They may be had free on application to the Seed Branch at Ottawa.

Sowing Turnips—Handling Manure.

Thos. J. Kempthorne, Desford, Man., writes as follows:

"I noticed a letter in your issue of Feb. 20 on sowing turnip seed (page 215). I do not think that sawdust (to be mixed with the seed in the seed drill to retard the rate of sowing) will work very well. I will give you my way of sowing turnip seed. When I am cleaning my seed grain I keep some of the small seeds, such as pigweed, etc., and roast them thoroughly to kill the germs. Then I let them become cold before mixing the turnip seed with them. I have sown all kinds of root seeds for a number of years and have had good results. A pound of turnip seed mixed in this way with about one to twelve pounds will sow an acre. Of course, it depends on the way the seeder is set. The wider the feed is opened, the more seeds you need to mix with the turnips.

much can I earn per acre from this new land? The land is to be broken with the engine and early ready for sowing."

As a rule we discourage cropping on fresh breaking, preferring to see the first year's work given to preparing a really good seed bed. Still, we have seen good crops raised on fresh breaking. In many parts flax is largely sown on new spring breaking. Oats also make a good crop as they can be cut green for sheaf feed if they do not ripen in time. We should advise rather a thin seeding, as there will be a likelihood that if the season is dry the moisture in such land would scarcely mature a full crop. As to how much this land will yield per acre, we would not care to guess, returns under such conditions vary so. Two-thirds of a full crop would be a matter for congratulation. If possible, use a packer right after your breaker; if not well settled down, the furrow slices will dry out so much that your crop will be almost sure to be a light one.

Harrowing and Plowing at once.

Old Countryman writes: "As I have about 20 acres of stubble plowing to do this spring, will you very kindly give diagram, showing how to attach one section of drag-harrow to a stubble plow?"

We presume that our correspondent wishes to use a walking plow. If this is the case, we should advise him to hitch

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Standard Farm Wagon complete,	85.00	„ 65.00
Standard Farm Wagon, gear with trees and yoke,	65.00	„ 47.50
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Besides many other styles in trappy jobs, at corresponding low prices		
Delivery Wagon,	\$135.00	for \$90.00
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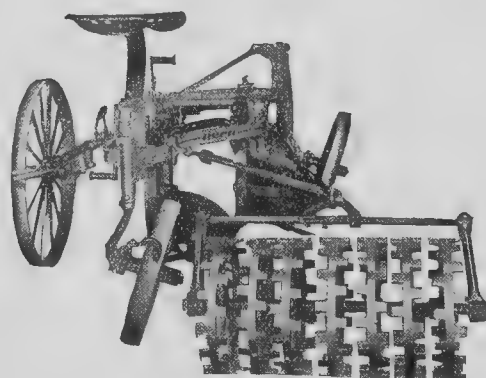
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an extra horse to the right of his plow team, making this horse walk on the plowed land, and simply attach it to a good heavy section of harrows. This horse needs no additional driver. It walks over and helps to pack down every furrow plowed, and it covers the land with the harrow about three times. This suggestion was offered through these columns many years ago, and there are many men who might still use it with profit.

Cost of Producing Wheat.

The Research Association of the Manitoba Agricultural College, which is an association organized for the purpose of making investigations of western agricultural problems, have collected considerable data on the cost of growing wheat in Manitoba. Some of the data collected will be of interest. The cost of production in two different fields is given, the data having been collected last year, 1907.

Cost of summer fallow, 20 acres.	
5½ days plowing and harrowing at \$6 per day ..	\$ 33.00
Harrowing to kill weeds, ½ day each time at \$6.....	6.00
Discing, 1½ days at \$6 per day	9.00
25 acres timothy sod, plowing 6 days at \$6 per day	36.00
Packing, 1 day at \$6..	6.00
Discing, 3 days at \$6 per day	18.00
100 acres fall plowing, 10 days' plowing, 2 outfits at \$6 per day	120.00
5 days packing at \$6 per day	30.00
1908.	
Harrowing in spring before drill, 4 days at \$6 per day.....	24.00
Harrowing in spring before drill, 4 days at \$6 per day.....	24.00
Sowing, 6 days at \$6 per day	36.00
Cost of preparing land and sowing	\$342.00
Cost of seed, 1½ bus. per acre, 217½ bus. at \$1 per bus.	217.50
Cutting 5 days with 2 outfits at \$6 each per day	60.00
Stooking, two men, 5 days at \$2 per day..	20.00
Stacking, four men, 7 days at \$2, and two teams, 7 days at \$2..	84.00
Twine, 275 lbs., at 11c	30.25
Threshing 2,450 bus. at 5 cents per bus.	122.50
Hauling to town and granary, 6 teams 1½ days at \$4 per day..	30.00
Board of 10 men for 4 meals at 20 cents....	15.00
Board of 6 teams for 4 meals at 15 cents....	3.60
Cost of harvesting, threshing and marketing	265.55
Depreciation of machinery	60.00
Taxes	25.00
Total	\$1010.65

Total cost of producing 145 acres of wheat equals \$1010.50. Putting the average yield at 17 bushels per acre, it would make the cost of growing wheat 41 cents per bushel.

Data for another field of 60 acres, figuring cost of labor at: Teamsters, \$1.25 per day; horses, \$1.25 per day, are given as follows:

Seed, 112 bus. at 95c...	\$106.40
Cleaning, formalin, and placing seed on field.	\$ 5.00
Plowing—4 horse 14 in. gang 5½ days, \$34.37½;	
4 horse 12 in. gang 6½ days, \$40.62½; 3 horse 16 in. sulky 3 days, \$15.00	90.00
Harrowing—20 ft. harrow (double stroke), 4 horses, 2 days.....	12.50

Rolling—3 horses, 12 ft. roller, 1½ days	8.75
Seeding—4 horses, 19 disc drill, 2½ days; 4 horses 22 disc drill, 1½ days	28.12
Cost of preparing land and seeding	\$144.37
Twine, 95 lbs. at 11½c..	10.92
Harvesting—3 3 horse 6 ft. binders, 1½ days.	22.50
Stooking—3 men 1½ days, and 1 man ½ day	6.25
Stook Threshing — 14 teams ¾ day	39.37
18 meals at 20c	3.90
Threshing Bill—1,250 bus. at 5c	62.50
Harvesting and threshing	145.45
Depreciation on \$1500 machinery	26.00
Interest on investment at 6 per cent.	25.00
Total	\$447.22

In this latter case the cost of production was \$7.45 per acre or, at 17 bushels per acre, or nearly 44 cents per bushel.

These figures are of interest and if any of our readers know what it costs them to grow a bushel of wheat we should be glad to hear from them.

A Question in Cultivation.

Ignorant Farmer, Oxbow, Sask., asks: "A field has had just one crop since summer-fallow. How would it do to stubble it in to oats—not having time to plow it—then when oats are about a foot high turn stock in on it; then when eaten off bare, plow it as for summer fallow? Would that be making for better farming? Would it not be likely to conserve more moisture than the bare fallow, which quite often goes to weeds either before the plowing or after? Besides, the oats would likely give the pasture a much needed rest. Any suggestions that would save the soil fertility, beat the weeds out, give a change of pasture, and have the ground nice and moist when it comes time to plow will be greatly appreciated."

Answer.—It is always better farming to grow something useful than something that is useless. If it were a choice between growing weeds and oats for pasture, we should grow the oats. But if this field was not previously infested by some weed, and if it was properly summer-fallowed in 1907 and sown with clean seed in 1908, it should now be a comparatively clean field and should not need to be fallowed this year. We are not enthusiasts in regard to "stubble in" crops, but we are even less enthusiastically in favor of summer fallowing every second year, as we believe that it is poor practice. If the field is a clean one, and for some unusual reason the owner has no time to plow it, we should be very much inclined to "stubble in" a crop of oats or barley with the expectation of cutting the crop in the fall. If the owner has so much land under crop that under normal conditions he cannot properly prepare it for his crops, he had better undertake to handle less. If the land is infested with weeds, and therefore needs cleaning cultivation, the advisability of the process proposed would depend partially upon what weeds are present. If the land is now covered with stink weed plants, many of these would likely escape being killed in any cultivation in "stubble in" the oats, and by the time the plowing was done a large part of them would have gone to seed. Besides this, the process outlined largely prevents one from working over the surface during the growing months of May and early June, which is the natural time for the greatest germination, and when one should endeavor to get every weed seed to grow and then to kill the plant. Of course, one would get a crop of

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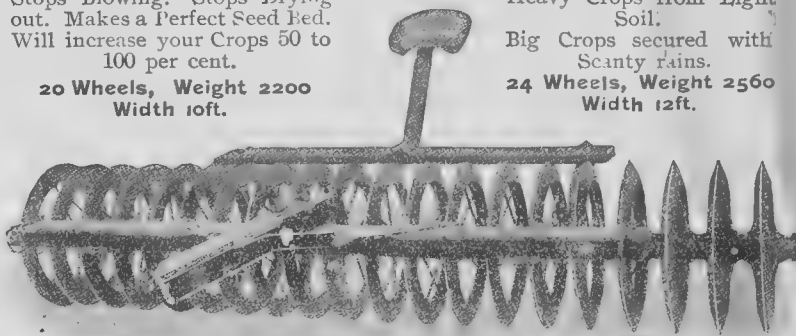
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weeds to come on along with the oats, and these would be killed with the plow. The green grain would not be of very great value for pasture upon the average farm because it would need to be used just at the time when the natural pasture is good. Besides, it would be a very soft growth and comparatively in-nutritious at that stage. Further, it would be growing very fast, and unless on had a whole horde of cattle, or only a small field was being treated, they could eat up only a portion of it. And such treatment would certainly not conserve moisture.

Our correspondent asks for pointers. If this field is so bad with weeds that two years after fallowing it needs fallowing again, we should advise that it be disked up early in May, that as many crops of weeds as possible be killed in the top two or three inches of soil before June 15, that it then be plowed deeply and that the weeds that grow later be killed by proper disking afterward—in short, that the summer fallowing be handled so as to produce and kill as many weeds as possible in a single season. The kind of fallowing that allows weeds to ripen seeds at either the first or the latter end of the season is not worthy of the name.

Care of Manure—Hay Growing vs. Summer Fallow.

By Elkhorn Subscriber.

In your issue of Feb. 20 a letter appears from the pen of Mr. Lowe, of Ninette, under the heading of "Manure and the Spreader." Very few will dispute that the application of manure is essential to maintain the fertility of the soil, but I think that Mr. Lowe takes a good deal from the value of his letter by having a ring at the hired men. Perhaps the ones he had did not carry out his instructions, but I understand by his remarks that he thinks that all hired men are the same. Now, I beg to inform Mr. Lowe that there are hired men in Manitoba at the present day who understand agriculture, both practically and theoretically, just as well, if not better, than he does, and who would carry out his instructions whatever they were. Some farmers appear to me to take a delight in running down hired men, which to my mind is not a very good way to create the good feeling that ought to exist between employer and the employed.

Now a word about manure. I think that it is one of the most valuable assets that a farmer has, if taken care of, and my opinion is that it should be put into a pile during winter, and summer too, and driven over to make it as firm as possible; then before application, turn it over to mix horse and cattle manure properly; allow it to remain in that way for, say 10 days, before application. By that time there would be a nice heat in the pile. Then plow it down with all possible speed, and no farmer need have it exposed to the action of the air more than one day, although his outfit be but small. The whole of the extra manual labor would cost less than 20 cents per ton, and in my opinion manure is worth nearly \$2 per ton for the fertilizing material it contains. By my method one would lose nitrogen, but that would be converted into ammonia, which is better for producing quality and quantity of grain than nitrate. It is a well known fact that no crop will grow without nitrogen in some form, potash or phosphate, and the crop will be only equal to what the soil contains of these three ingredients, and to the lowest of the three, as although one be present in abundance, it will not make up for the absence of another. Farmyard manure contains all these three elements. Why not take care of it? Some authorities claim that one ton of wheat takes \$7.50 worth of fertilizing material from the soil. If that be so,

there is no wonder that the land is getting poor and full of weeds, when nothing is returned to it. Growing wheat year after year will sooner or later come to an end, for no soil could stand it.

The practice of summer fallowing, to my idea, is open to question. In my opinion more money could be taken from the soil by following a five course rotation, three grain crops, one of hay, and one of pasture. By that method, in a very short time, one would get rid of a great many of the foul weeds that are coming to be the pest of the province. On a half section very often you will find 40 acres of summer fallow. Now if that were in hay, instead of growing weeds, say that it grows 1½ tons per acre, that would mean 60 tons of hay, which would cost less than half to handle than it costs to get a far less quantity by running round little pot holes of sloughs. Then, by having more hay, one can keep more cattle, and if properly cared for they could be made to pay as well as wheat. At present it is in many cases not beef that the farmer sells, nothing but bone and sinew. If the same efforts were made to improve the breed of cattle as is being done to improve the breed of horses, I think that farmers would find that the industry would pay, and they would have double the quantity of manure to return to the land, and thereby increase the yield of wheat and maintain the fertility of their soil, and not hand down to their posterity a stretch of land not worth having.

The Manure Pile.

By H. Kockes, Wapella, Sask.

So much land, and so easily obtainable, cause this subject to receive so little attention, for who would bother hauling, spreading, erecting manure-pits or buying expensive machinery when these expenses would pay removal to happier hunting grounds? But when the land values have become better balanced, and when owners are less wandering, then I look to see greater care taken of the plant foods which now are lost.

Consider the dry climate, the clay subsoil, the absence of all creation, bar gophers, to disintegrate this. Where are the earth worms, the large tap roots of trees, or the slender fibres of some grasses and vegetables? New mould must be continuously formed to assimilate with the old, and if men will not co-operate with Nature, then man loses. But in this age of rush "how?" is the question. Why should I labor on land nominally, or actually, my own for some one else to benefit? My time is so fully occupied with obtaining first necessities that to work and economize for the future seems sentimental. Consider also the outlook for subsidiary produce. We may today sell this in our small towns, but as these depend wholly on the neighborhood, who knows but that the supply of eggs, butter, vegetables will eventually be greater than the demand. As there is therefore not too much inducement to farm well, neither have the majority of farmers sufficient capital to expend on experiments, it becomes patriotic on the part of those who truly seek their country's best welfare to spend and be spent on these experiments. All honor to such men; they have to put up with errors, loss, and ridicule, and what for? Sir, the answer will be that their holdings will become of greater value, their social position more assured, their credit greater, and indirectly they will check the decay of all around.

So much for why manure should be utilized. Now as to how? Green manure has more drawbacks than advantages, but for the present it seems the best policy to use it. There is less cost from hauling in winter season than spring, but its natural solvent is evaporated, and although the salts remain, yet these do not throw off so much plant food when decom-

posing from the moisture of heaven. Seeds and straws will be abundant, both serving to keep the land drier; further, the binder string will tangle in the binder fingers and give trouble.

I would rather put on well rotted manure every time, but to do this at least expense means putting it on in chunks on account of its frozen state, and, all things considered, it seems the best to me to haul out green manure in winter, plow deep and well in spring, sow to oats with timothy and clover, cut these grasses for hay the following year and pasture for another year, then break and resow for two years to wheat, and repeat.

I trust that we shall all benefit from this correspondence on this subject.

Growing Millet.

A subscriber at Marquis, Sask., asks: 1. "Do you consider that millet makes a good hay for horses and cattle? 2. Should it be cut while in blossom; if not, when?"

Answer.—1. Millet makes a very fair hay for cattle, and is also good for horses when used with care. Experiments have shown, however, that it sometimes brings on illness in horses, and we would advise its use for cattle only, if the crop could as well be fed to this class of stock. 2. Cut just before seeds have begun to form—at blossoming time. When allowed to mature further, the straw becomes rather woody and hard, although the abundant seed crop gives quite an added value to the fodder. If cut too early, millet will shrink badly and the crop will therefore be light.

Grass and Clover Question.

John T. Arthur, Shoal Lake, Man., writes: "I would like to sow about 30 acres of my farm to grass every year so that I could get it into a regular rotation. Would you kindly advise me what you think would be the best mixture of grass seeds and clover to sow. I should want it to lie 2 or 3 years. Also do you think alfalfa would stand this climate?"

We do not know just what class of soil is on Mr. Arthur's farm, but we will assume that it is average prairie, not extremely heavy nor not very light. In such a case we would advise him to sow a mixture of timothy, western rye grass and red clover. The clover may or may not succeed. If it does, try it on a large scale on the farm; if it does not, the small quantity of seed advised will be but little loss and the two grasses will give a good crop of hay. Sow about 2 lbs. timothy, 4 lbs. western rye grass, 4 lbs. clover. Many would sow more seed than this, but we think that this amount should give a good catch.

In regard to alfalfa, we have seen a few good crops here and there in the West. On land in which the water stands too close to the surface it is bound to be a failure, but we have confidence that when farmers here get more experience alfalfa will be successfully grown in a great many places. Only in our March 20 issue (page 353) one of our boy writers tells us that his father at Watrous, Sask., has a four-acre patch. We should advise sowing it without a nurse crop on summer fallowed land, using about 20 lbs. of seed to the acre. Cut the weeds down about August; do not pasture at all the first season. Alfalfa is much better after it has stood a couple or more of years, and if you get a good catch do not plow it up again until you have another piece yielding well to take its place. It is not best adapted to a short rotation as you speak of, but for more permanent grazing or hay growing.

Farmers who raise potatoes would do well to write The Aspinwall Mfg. Co., of Guelph, Ont., for their latest catalogue of spraying machinery. It is free if you but mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

To these Five Questions:

Do you store hay or sheaves in mows?

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Do you tie your cattle?

Do you use any roller doors?

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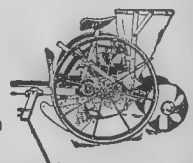
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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in each case give his name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Must have Names.

We have of late received still more communications which have not been signed by the real names of the writers. We must have names and addresses before we can recognize such communications. We have repeated this statement so often that we are about tired of making it.

Co-Operation Better than Government Ownership of Elevators.

Geo. Powell, Earl Grey, Sask., writes: "I read with much interest the long letter of Geo. Langley, M.L.A., in your issue of Mar. 5th on the government ownership of interior elevators, but, as I see it, he seems to have missed a very important part of this elevator question. He admits that at Arcola and Carlyle the private elevator has been eliminated. But by whom? The farmer, I should judge. Now if the farmer can do that in one place, why not all over the provinces? Whether the elevator is owned by the government or by the farmer, the cost comes out of the grain, and in the former case the farmer has no direct control, although he is paying for the elevator. In the farmers' elevator case he has the control in his own hands.

"This system of asking a government to do for him what he should and could do for himself is very degrading to a class that we are always claiming is a free and independent one. Where is the independence when he is asking some one else to help him sell his produce? This is not by any means true co-operation. The press at large is continually telling the farmer to co-operate and market his produce himself, yet when a chance comes they apparently advise him to get the government to do his work for him. This hardly seems to be the way to develop a sturdy independence in the farmer and is not much of an education either to himself or his children in the ins and outs of buying and selling his products. The farmer can erect, operate and own his own elevator just as soon as he puts his heart into the work, the coming fall if he likes. I think that if half the breath that is being spent on this government scheme was used to show the farmer that the remedy lies with himself, it would be far better for all concerned.

"A case in point is the co-operative societies in the Old Country. They themselves did what they wanted done, thus following the good old maxim 'If you want a thing done, do it yourself.' To tell the farmers that their only help is by getting government ownership, is an insult to the intelligence of the men that the newspapers call the 'free and independent farmer,' and it is a very bad state of affairs if there cannot be found at every point men who can manage their own elevator and so keep the control of their own produce in their own hands."

To Take Rust from a Plow.

A. E. J., Roland, Man.—"Could you publish a recipe or a way to clean a very rusty plow, some way more expeditious than rubbing with a brick or any gritty substance?"

Answer.—It may be a little untimely to suggest that "prevention is better than cure," but anyone who has to clean up a very rusty plow will admit the truth of the old adage. However, that will not help now.

We have known of sulphuric acid being recommended to remove rust, and it might be tried. It must be very carefully handled and not allowed to touch

the hands or clothes. Do not leave on the metal too long before washing off, and applying oil. But it is questionable if acid might not do about as much harm as good if used carelessly and allowed to roughen all the surface. For an ordinary case about the best combination we know of is a piece of pumice stone, a pail of water and a large supply of grease—elbow grease. If the plow is so bad that it will not show quite visible signs of convalescence after a vigorous man armed with these accessories has held communion with it for an hour or so, it had better be thrown on the scrap heap and replaced with a new one—or sold at an auction sale. Such a plow will likely be too deeply pitted by the rust to ever prove satisfactory. Of course you are aware that if you have a gravel bed handy, an hour's plowing there will clean up a rusty mouldboard.

Timothy—Suckling Foal, Etc.

B. L., Lloydminster, Sask.—1. "If timothy is sown in the spring, can it be cut in the same year? What is the best time to sow it? Can it be sown to advantage on spring ploughing and cut the same year?"

2. What is the best way to suckle foals when mares are wanted for work, as I think it a bad practice to let them run with dams when at work. Should the foal be put to dam when mare comes in straight from work? Would the milk be apt to scour if mare is hot?

3. At what stage should peas be cut as green feed for cattle, chiefly for milch cows?

4. Could any of your readers oblige by telling me through the columns of your paper if a hay-loader will do good work in slough and on ordinary prairie land, especially if rough, also the names of the makes they have found best?"

Answer.—1. Timothy should be sown in the spring, May being an ideal seeding month. It could be sown on fresh spring plowing; better harrow the plowing down pretty solid before seeding. A crop of hay fit for cutting will not be produced the first year.

2. It is not well to allow the colt to suckle when the mare is too hot. Drive the mare home from work as easily as possible and thus endeavor to have her cool. In using such a mare it is well to try to break up the day into rather short sessions, as with a heavy milker the pressure in the mare's udder at the end of a long period is almost as hard upon her as is the starvation to the colt. Still the writer has helped raise some very good colts whose dams were worked almost continuously, the colts being confined in a large box stall in the stable.

3. There would be considerable latitude, but if to be cured, as fodder we should allow the peas to mature fairly well—wait until the earliest pods were just commencing to ripen. Many would allow the peas to ripen, because of the increased value of the grain in the pods.

Using A Packer—Swamp Fever.

F. C., Watson, Sask.—1. "When is the best time to pack your land, as soon as it is sown, or after the grain is up 3 or 4 inches?"

2. "Is it necessary to harrow after a Massey-Harris packer or not?"

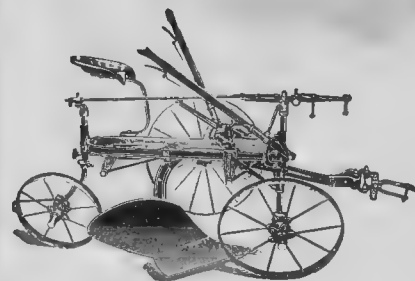
3. "Would watering work horses at a slough all summer be likely to give them swamp fever?"

4. "When is the best time in the day to feed Swede turnips to horses?"

Answer.—1. Pack before the seeds sprout. We can see no advantage in waiting, and a packer put over a growing crop would certainly destroy many plants.

2. Harrowing packs the soil, it also pulverizes it. For ordinary grain crops the packing of plowed ground is nearly always good. The over-pulverizing of the surface may lead to "drifting." We should think that a packer of the Massey-Harris type would leave more clods on the surface, and therefore make the soil less likely to "drift" than would be the case after the harrow. If one has no fear of the soil "drifting," the more pulverization of the soil the better. Taking into account the above considerations, you should be better able to judge what would be best on your own class of soil.

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3. It might not, but there would be considerable danger.
4. We do not know that it makes much difference, but for working horses we should say that the evening would be the best time.

The Homestead and the Settler.

R. W. Hodgson, File Hills, Sask., writes: "In your issue of Feb. 20, your correspondent, 'Plow Point,' in the exuberance of his verbosity, has overlooked the fact that my letter in your issue of Jan. 20 was not directed against either the capabilities of the soil or the ability of the settler, but rather to point out that observations of actual conditions on the prairie would suggest that the capital and labor of the average settler on 160 acres was very often expended without an adequate return. And I contend that the fault is in the fact that the average settler goes to work without anything like an adequate knowledge of the matter. This, I think, is proved by the fact that many settlers have taken up 160 acres with a view to making a living, who were not so equipped that they would have a reasonable chance of coming out on the top.

"Enthusiasm is all right, but it does not foot the store bill. In many lines of business it does not pay to embark upon an undertaking without at least a reasonable amount of capital and backed up with a practical system of going about it. I fail to see where there is any more margin of profit in farming than in the average business of today. And taking for granted that land under cultivation in Saskatchewan will afford a good living return, it does not follow that a settler would be justified in going to work with horses, implements, etc.,

purchased on credit, because unless there is a good margin over and above the living, there is nothing to pay for the credit purchases, to say nothing of the interest on same. Further, taking the case of the average settler taking up 160 acres wild prairie and purchasing outfit on time, as he has no living returns from the land until he has a large area of the 160 under crop, how is he going to pay for outfit purchased on credit?"

"Many a settler during the first three years has to go out and work part of the year to get some cash. Now if he has to go out and work, he cannot break up land at the same time, and this fact brings us back to one reason why settlers on the average do not break up many acres. Now unless the settler can stay with the homestead until it is so far improved as to give a living return, would he not be better working for some one else until such time as he could save up enough capital? If he is working for someone else, he earns his wage, or in other words he gets adequate return for his labor. It is only reasonable to suppose that in the time he is working on his homestead the results of his labour are only equal to the value of his efforts. Therefore, where is there any advantage in endeavoring to farm a homestead unless the settler is in a position to stay with the work, because the limited improvements that he is able to effect do not warrant the employment of the live and dead stock that are required. What would be the use of a business man shutting up his works or office, as the case may be, and going out part of the year to work?"

"Perhaps it would not be out of place to call the attention of 'Plow Point' to the letter of a settler in the Farmer's Advocate for Feb. 17th, in which he

states that he only broke up 3 acres the first year and gives facts and figures on the homestead generally and also says many farmers in his district have sunk \$2,000 in live and dead stock, etc., and are now in debt and know not what to do to extricate themselves.

"Plow Point" asks why, if the average settler does not succeed in breaking up more than five acres per year during the past five years, there have been so few cancellations during the past few years. I might ask "Plow Point" why there are so many improved homesteads for sale, often for \$500, also why so many settlers have not paid their taxes.

"Plow Point" would have us believe that the mortgage was the homesteader's salvation, and to back up his contention says that no 1 in 50 firms are running its business on its own capital. But "Plow Point" forgets that business firms are in working order and as a rule producing paying results. Is the average settler, with only a part of the 160 acres under crop, in this position? I would ask "Plow Point" if the expenditure of capital and labour of settlers on 160 acres is producing results equal to the same expenditure in the average business of today.

"I fail to see the advantage to the average settler in getting a mortgage. If he can enlarge his operations, well and good, or if his net profit exceeded 8%, then there would be some sense in mortgage. But to mortgage to settle back debts or in otherwise paying off the dead horse, I cannot see the point, for how will he pay off future debts which will come up? For if he could not travel on his own capital, how can he on that of other people? For instance, if a man had the capital to build or purchase a house, and the rent of same returned him, say 15% on the investment, then if he could borrow an amount equal to 1/3 or 1/2 of the property at the rate of 8%, he would make a larger return on amount invested and could enlarge his operations. But as the average homesteader's farm is not in a rentable condition, I fail to see advantage of mortgages.

"I would further call the attention of 'Plow Point' to the fact that the average settler on 160 acres in making payments for his requirements does not always have the cash as a result of the homestead's productions, but often from the following sources: Cash capital of his own, cash he got by working out and cash from mortgage of land or chattels. Therefore it would hardly be just to term the average 160 acres during the pioneer stages 'a self supporting home.' Farming authorities in this country say the summer fallow is the best system of working the land. Do the average settlers on 160 acres, summer fallow? The area in crops would then be reduced by one-third.

"Having discharrowed the situation turned up by 'Plow Point,' I will conclude by wishing sincerely that the thermometer will respect the settler in early August, one and all, friends and enemies."

A Criticism for Mr. Williams.

Subscriber, Rounthwaite, Man., writes: Re "Motor Farming," by W. H. Williams, in your issue of Feb. 20, it is interesting and instructive but I certainly do not agree with the last two paragraphs. Mr. W. states that a farm tractor can plow land to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. We can often plow good land to a depth of 6 inches, but below that plows will not clean and do good work on stubble land. It may do better in sod, but it is not necessary to plow sod so deeply. Mr. W. says that it relieves farm work of much of its drudgery, that the care of a large number of horses is certainly drudgery. It may be to some people who have a lot of mongrels and rawbones to look after, but I contend that a farmer who has a fine lot of horses in his stable has something to be proud of and it is a pleasure to attend to them, besides being a good investment. It may be that most of them are horses he has raised himself, and each team is worth from \$400 to \$600, besides colts growing into money all the time, while the farm tractor is depreciating in value each year.

Planting Trees On Public Roadway.

J. S., Brandon.—"How many yards of road allowance can I take to plant trees?"

Answer by J. J. Golden, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba—You will find in Part 9, title 3, section 629 of the Municipal Act that owners are permitted to plant trees on the roadway and to fence to protect same, not exceeding 8 feet of the road allowance.

A Question in Cropping.

Subscriber, Manitoba.—"Would it be advisable to sow wheat after oats that was sown on wheat stubble? The wheat stubble was breaking the year before, and the oat stubble is now fall plowed and harrowed. The soil is of medium black loam. Would it pay to pack or roll this land?"

Answer.—This field should produce a good fair crop of wheat. We should advise the use of the packer, but would rather have used it last fall just after the plow.

Corrugated Sheeting for Granary Siding.

A correspondent wants to know if corrugated sheeting, such as is used for buildings, could be nailed to the outside of the studs of a granary and make a building strong enough to hold grain without lining on the inside.

Answer.—Corrugated sheeting makes a good outside covering, but for strength the granary would require to be lined inside with lumber, as the corrugated sheets would not possess sufficient strength to withstand the pressure of the grain. One manufacturer informs us that the ordinary weight of corrugated iron would not be strong enough to nail it on the outside of the studing to hold grain but recommends for this use, No. 24 gauge galvanized corrugated iron, nailing it to the studs placed 16 inches apart. There is also on the market a galvanized corrugated granary which is thoroughly fire proof and easy of construction. This granary requires no studding and is not more expensive than other forms.

Widow's Dower.

A Manitoba Pioneer writes—"I am sorry that I missed reading the December letters in the Farmer re the dower question, but having read those of Jan. 20th and Feb. 5th, I have a fairly good idea of what has been said. I find a good deal of it rather amusing. Those Saskatchewan men who are writing to the Farmer seem to be quite vicious about it. Looking at the question from their point of view, I don't wonder at them. They seem to imagine that as soon as they marry, their wives will take possession of one-half of their estate. Poor fellows! By the time they get a second and maybe third wife, their share will be small. However, that is not as bad as the Anglican marriage service which makes a man promise to endow his wife with all his worldly goods.

But really, friend farmers, who are so excited, I don't know exactly in what shape the petition is to be presented to your legislature, but I think if it is only the right of dower that is being asked for, you will find that it only affects a wife when she becomes a widow, and is intended to correct the gross injustice of a man either willing away his property from his wife or disposing of it in such a manner that she shall be left penniless. And there are many cases of that kind, but even if there were not, is it right to leave such power in the hands of an evil disposed man? It is for bad people that laws are made. In southern slavery days, there were many masters who were good and kind to their slaves, who were better off than if they were free, but did that justify slavery? The women of Manitoba, through the W. C. T. U., asked for the right of dower in 1900, but were refused, although we only asked for one-third, the same as in Ontario. I was a resident of Ontario for 30 years and

never heard of any trouble arising from the dower law. However, we think that the Ontario law, re dower for widows, might be improved upon.

Our farmer friends are mistaken in regard to the law affecting farmers only. It affects all real estate. A wife cannot prevent either the sale or mortgage of her husband's real estate, but should she be left a widow, she can claim her dower from the buyer or mortgagee, unless she signed off her claim.

I think that some of the farmers who have been writing on this subject are showing the hog rather early, even before they get a wife or a slave, I should say, for the legal status of woman is nothing short of slavery. "Mossback the Second" is certainly the limit. His ideas of a wife's position would suit a Turk about 50 years ago. He believes, too, that fathers ought to dower their daughters instead of husbands their wives. Well, a great many of them do, and where does the money generally go? In the vicinity in which I live, there were five girls who had from \$5,000 to \$7,000 each when they were married and very foolishly they gave the spending of it into their husband's hands. Three of them took the money to pay debts which they had contracted before marriage and of which their wives were not aware, and the other two bought land in their own names. When there are five cases like that in one neighborhood, I have no doubt there are hundreds of them in the province.

Mr. "Mossback the Second" gives rather a cheap insult to some of our best pioneer women, when he says: "Neither will you find them (that is the hard-working, hustling women who get up and light fires and so forth) rubbing shoulders with the gang who are promulgating woman's right and woman suffrage and a host of other imaginary troubles." Now, Mr. "Mossback the Second," that's where you are badly mistaken again. I happen to know personally a number of those women who are advocating "woman's rights" and "woman's suffrage", (it would read better to be woman's wrongs and woman's sufferings) and they are some of the finest women in the province. They are nearly all elderly women who have worked hard, some of them on farms too, and brought up families who are a credit to them. Their experience has taught them that a woman ought to have the ballot for her own protection. Does not the fact that women have very few legal rights show what a one-sided electorate we have?

In conclusion, I hope that the electors of both Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in place of putting obstacles in the way, will unite in having a law passed giving widows a dower, for the present state of affairs is certainly a disgrace to any civilized people and if it were generally known, would hinder women from immigrating to either province.

The Weasel Question.

D. A. Wright, Spring Bank, Alta.—"In one of your late issues I note some inquiring how to get rid of the weasel pest in the chicken house. Any one having a vegetable garden knows the value of the weasel there, and therefore the following method will be found more effective than trapping, poisoning or shooting, and not so dangerous to the chickens:

"Take a few old boots (leather) and burn them, not to a crisp, but sufficient to emit a strong odor and throw one in each corner of the chicken house and near the hole through which the weasel comes in, and you will not see a weasel near that coop as long as the smell of burnt leather exists. Renew every three or four months or six, at most."

Wants Opinions of Readers.

D. R. M., Cana, Sask., writes—"I would like to get the opinion of the readers of the Nor'-West Farmer as to which style of land packer gives the best results: the land presser with V-shaped wheels, or discs, that wedge and pack the soil below the surface, or one of the older makes which packs an almost uniform surface."

COULD NOT GO TO WORK BACK WAS SO WEAK.

Backache is the primary cause of kidney trouble. When the back aches or becomes weak it is a warning that the kidneys are liable to become affected.

Heed the warning; check the Backache and dispose of any chances of further trouble.

If you don't, serious complications are very apt to arise and the first thing you know you will have Dropsy, Diabetes or Bright's Disease, the three most deadly forms of Kidney Trouble.

Mr. James Bryant, Arichat, N.S., was troubled with his back and used Doan's Kidney Pills, he writes:—"I cannot say too much about the benefit I received after using three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills. I was greatly troubled with an aching pain across the small of my back. I could not go to work and my back was so weak I would have to sit down. It would go away for a few days but would always return. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I must say they completely cured me."

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MEADOW BANK STOCK FARM REGINA, SASK.

Registered Clydesdale and large improved Yorkshire swine for sale at bargain prices. First-class Bacon type, and bred from Champions. Boars and sows for sale all ages. Guarantee to furnish show animals at lowest prices. We got Grand Championship and first and second prizes for pens of three Bacon Hogs at Regina Fat Stock Show, 1909, which show the quality of our Hogs.

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Entries close on April 24

Rules of sale the same as apply at the Association Sale held annually at Calgary. Copy of same as well as catalogue can be obtained from the Secretary.

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Reduced passenger rates from C.P.R. points Macleod to Edmonton and the Lacombe and Wetaskiwin branches fare and one third for round trip. From C.N.R. points Lloydminster and west the same rate, but passengers must purchase single first class ticket to Edmonton and obtain standard certificate at time of purchase, which, when signed by the secretary at Lacombe and the station agent at Lacombe will entitle holder to purchase return ticket at one third fare. Tickets on sale May 31st to June 2nd good to return to June 4th.

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Near Melville, Sask.

On the main line of the G.T.P., 85 acres under plow, 40 acres good meadow, balance prairie, with poplar groves. Good soil gently rolling. Good frame house, barn and granary. Farm all fenced. Price only \$15 per acre. Good terms. Watch this space for an important announcement next month.

The WALCH LAND Co
Lands, Mortgages, Investments,
S.A. Land Warrants.
517 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada.



WHEAT.

The following special letter to The Nor'-West Farmer gives a careful review of the wheat situation since our last issue:

Following the publication of our last fortnightly review in these columns, markets have continued very erratic. The decline which had set in on the 19th was followed on the succeeding day by a further set back of a cent, but since that time the feeling has been stronger and prices have advanced steadily, today's prices showing a gain of from four to six cents over two weeks ago. The uncertainty which surrounds the wheat situation at the present time is apparent in the nervous action of the markets. The easier feeling which characterized markets a fortnight ago was caused by the clearing up of the political situation in Europe and more favorable reports of the winter wheat crops. This, however, was followed on the 23rd by a sharp reaction. Broomhall reported that Australia had only 4,000,000 bushels left over for export, and this started increased buying, which, with reports of damage to the U. S. winter wheat crop, put prices up quickly. This statement of Broomhall's appears absurd on the face of it, as early in the season the exportable surplus was estimated at from 32 to 40 million bushels. Twenty million have been shipped to date, and it is most unlikely they would continue shipping at the rate of last week's shipments, which were about 2,500,000 bushels, if their surplus was so near the point of exhaustion.

The present high prices discount to a considerable extent the strong position wheat is in at present, and while there are still bullish conditions which can be used to effect on oversold markets, and it is dangerous to sell on breaks, sales on good reactions following a break in prices should be profitable, and especially so when such rallies are caused by bearish traders who have followed a decline too far and for their temerity have to cover on a rising market. New developments will have to take place before there is much chance of prices advancing further. Stocks of old wheat the world over are admittedly small, but the ruling high prices are cutting down consumption, and there is as yet no apparent scarcity of wheat. Economy is being practiced and substitutes used, not only in European countries, but America as well. The only show for a bull market is a certainty of a serious shortage in the coming crops or liberal buying by Europe, which is not evident at present, traders apparently being content to buy only enough to fill immediate requirements whenever prices have any little set back.

So far Australia and the Argentine have been supplying Europe with sufficient to meet current requirements, and it will not be long until India will be shipping also, although the crop there is hardly secured as yet. There are still some complaints of deterioration, owing to the lack of rains in the unirrigated districts, but harvest time is close at hand. The latest estimate of that country's exportable surplus was 29,000,000 bushels, and usually by this time of the year Indian merchants are offering or selling the shipments beginning in April. So far no business has been reported; probably after the famine crop of last year old supplies are small and merchants wish to be assured of a good crop before entering into negotiations.

Cables from southern shipping countries point to a decided decrease in their shipments of wheat in the not distant future. The Antwerp market, which is probably more closely in touch with the Argentine than any other European market,

cables that in about a fortnight receipts will begin to decline at Argentine ports, and the shipments will be about half what they are now. At a little later time than this last year the Argentine shipments dropped off a half, and even more, from those which were leaving their ports a year ago. A cable direct from the Argentine estimates the quantity of wheat remaining for export at 52,500,000 bushels, which would indicate that the total exportable surplus was 110,000,000 bushels. A year ago 82,500,000 bushels were available for export. It is predicted that not over half of the present available surplus will come forward where last year 50,000,000 bushels moved. This week the Argentine shipped 3,512,000, against 4,848,000 last week and 6,248,000 a year ago. Australian shipments are also decreasing, and it is stated that charterings of vessels are being cancelled.

The season has now reached the point when crop experts' reports are being watched closely, and any unfavorable news will be made the most of by the bulls. Some unsatisfactory news has come to hand in regard to the U. S. winter wheat crop, but there is nothing alarming in these reports as yet, being confined chiefly to sections of the soft winter wheat states. Snow's report for April 1st makes the average condition of winter wheat at the end of March as 81.8. Last December when the crop went into winter quarters he reported the condition as 83.2. The winter was generally favorable, and winter killing has apparently not been unusually extensive. Spring wheat seeding has started in South Dakota and Southern Minnesota, but it is by no means general. Favorable weather in that part of the country will make it so in a short time, and the same might be said about the Canadian West. The recent heavy snow falls will put plenty of moisture in the ground, and should give crops a good start.

Crop conditions in Europe are mainly satisfactory. Germany reports severe frosts, which are likely to cause damage. In Italy the agitation regarding the suspension of the import duty on wheat is again being renewed with intensity. It is rumored that the government has acceded to the demand. Present duty is 37½ cents per sixty pounds.

World's shipments show a marked falling off. Last week they were only 8,304,000 bushels, compared to 11,328,000 the previous week and 10,016,000 bushels a year ago. The world's visible supply also shows a decrease of 2,688,000 on the week.

Our Winnipeg market has been influenced by fluctuations in outside markets, and has been strong and weak by turns. Today our May wheat touched \$1.16½, which is the highest figure recorded on the crop. Export inquiry has been good, considerable business being worked, more especially in the lower grades. Receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur have been heavy for the time of year, considerable wheat being moved forward ready for the opening of navigation. Farmers' deliver-

Wheat Prices are High

Ship your next car through us, and get all there is in it. It pays to have your grain handled by a strictly commission firm.

Write for shipping directions.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

703A, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Canada

GRAIN

We Solicit Your Grain Shipments

- 1st. Because we are strictly a commission firm.
- 2nd. Because we have had the actual experience in handling grain, which enables us to look carefully after the grading of it.
- 3rd. Because we are financially able to take care of every bushel of it, and make liberal cash advances on shipping bills.
- 4th. Because we have the market connections which enable us to dispose of it to the best advantage for you.
- 5th. Because we give our personal attention to every detail in the handling of each car.
- 6th. Because there is no delay in getting settlements for cars when you ship to us.

ROBINSON & BULLOCH

GRAIN COMMISSION

P. O. Box 1738

WINNIPEG

CLEAN OATS FOR SALE

Quantity heavy oats, specially recleaned and carefully sacked in correct even weights. Prompt shipment to any point. Quotations wired if necessary.

Anchor Elevator and Warehousing Co., Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

TIMOTHY SEED

Extra Choice.....\$3.00 per bus.
Choice.....2.75 " " " " " "
Bags 20c. extra

SEED POTATOES

Imported Early Ohios...\$1.50 per bus.
Manitoba Early Ohios...1.25 per bus.
Puritans.....1.00 " " " "
Carman No. 1.....1.00 " " " "

SEED OATS. Clean and White

Laing Bros., Winnipeg

FITS CURED

For proof that fits can be cured, write to Mr. Wm. Stinson, 134 Tyndall Ave. Toronto, Ontario

For pamphlet giving full particulars of simple home treatment. 20 years' success. Over 1,000 testimonials in one year. Sole proprietors.

Trench's Remedies, Limited, Dublin

Men Only.—We perfected, made known, still control scientific, safe vacuum treatments to relieve weakness and make healthy men. Sent on approval. Write for sealed particulars and proofs, ERIE MEDICAL CO., Dept. B1 Buffalo N.Y. Many crude imitations by laymen.

ies, however, are very light, and as the roads are now breaking up and farmers will soon be busy seeding, receipts will likely become very light before long. Stocks in store Fort William and Port Arthur show a slight increase compared with two weeks ago, but are still about 1,700,000 bushels less than last year.

Today's Winnipeg prices are: No. 1 Northern, \$1.16; No. 2 Northern, \$1.13; No. 3 Northern, \$1.11; No. 4 wheat, \$1.06; No. 5, 99½c; No. 6, 90½c; feed wheat, 79½c; No. 1 Alberta Red winter wheat, \$1.14; No. 2 A. R., \$1.11½; No. 3 A. R., \$1.09. Futures: April, \$1.16½; May, \$1.16½; July, \$1.17½.

The prices quoted above are all based on in store Fort William and Port Arthur.—Thompson, Sons & Co.

OATS.

Quotations for oats closed on April 2 at: No. 2 C. W., 42½c; No. 3 C. W., 41½c; Extra No. 1 Feed, 42c; No. 1 Feed, 41½c; No. 2 Feed, 41c.

BARLEY.

Barley quotations closed on above date at: No. 3, 56c; No. 4, 54c; Rejected, 49c; Feed, 48c.

FLAX.

Flax quotations closed at: No. 1

North Western, \$1.36½; No. 1 Manitoba, \$1.34½.

Grain Inspections.

Grain inspections at Winnipeg, Calgary, and Canadian inspections at Duluth for the period March 14 to 31 inclusive were as follows:

Spring Wheat—No. 1 Hard, 1 car; No. 1 Northern, 341; No. 2 Northern, 668; No. 3 Northern, 729; No. 4, 378; No. 5, 158; No. 6, 60; Feed, 31; no established grade, 2; Rejected 1, 137; Rejected 2, 144; no grade, 56; rejected, 39; Condemned, 21. Total, 2,846 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 2,618 cars; Calgary, 72; Duluth, 56.

Winter Wheat—No. 1 Alberta Red Winter, 4 cars; No. 2 A. R. W., 16; No. 3 A. R. W., 14; No. 4, 9; No. 5, 18; No. 1 White Winter, 1; No. 1 Mixed Winter, 1; No. 2 M. W., 4; Rejected 1, 4; Rejected 2, 11; no grade, 3. Total, 85 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 7 cars; Calgary, 78.

Oats—No. 1 Canadian Western, 56 cars; No. 2 C. W., 387; No. 3 C. W., 66; No. 2 Mixed, 6; Rejected, 26; No. Grade, 5; Extra No. 1 Feed, 158; No. 2 Feed, 14; Condemned, 7. Total, 791 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 583 cars; Calgary, 199; Duluth, 9.

Barley—No. 3, 43 cars; No. 4, 41; Rejected, 13; Feed, 3. Total, 103 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 95 cars; Calgary, 8.

Flax—No. 1 Northwestern, 74 cars; No. 1 Manitoba, 13; Rejected, 4; No grade, 4. Total, 95 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 54 cars; Calgary, 1.

Rye—No. 2, 2 cars; condemned, 1.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCE.

Charrest & Bartram make the following quotations: Butter, 18 to 20 cents; eggs, 18; chicken, 13 to 16.

Potatoes are quoted by the above firm at 75 cents f.o.b. Winnipeg.

LIVE STOCK.

The live stock market is subject to little change. Receipts are fairly heavy but the quality is far from good. There is a good demand for fitted stuff and the comparatively high prices being offered for butcher stuff of good quality are increasing the receipts. Best butcher's stuff will fetch 5 cents, 4½ to 5 being quoted. Common stuff ranges from 2½ to 3½. Calves are worth 4½ to 5 cents, no quotations for sheep, and select hogs will bring 7 cents. There are a fair number of hogs coming in. During the two weeks ending March 27, 2,004 head of cattle were received at the C. P. R. yards, 5,386 hogs and 184 sheep. During this interval as high as \$1.05 per cwt. was paid for hogs.

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.'S REPORT.

Specially prepared for the Nor'-West Farmer.

Chicago, Union Stock Yards, Mar. 29.—Trade in beef steers started out all right last week, but the finish was decidedly against the selling interests. On Monday supplies were around 15,000, which, along with an active demand on both local and Eastern shipping account, rendered trade brisk at prices 10 to 25 cents higher. On Wednesday, however, marketing of 18,000 cattle, which was several thousand above expectations, and marked bearishness of the buyers, brought about a very dull trade, and practically all of the advance was lost. The quality of the offerings on both Monday and Wednesday was the best in many weeks, a liberal number of fat, heavy beeves being included in the arrivals. The top price for beef steers today (March 29) was \$7.35, the highest in over two weeks, with bulk of selling from \$5.75 to \$6.75.

Revised quotations for all grades of native beef steers:

Extra choice to prime steers \$6.85 to \$7.35
Good to choice steers... 6.35 " 6.75
Medium to good steers... 5.75 " 6.25
Poor to fair steers..... 4.75 " 5.65
Extra choice to prime

yearling steers 6.60 " 6.90
Good to choice yearling steers 6.00 " 6.50
Medium to good yearling steers 5.25 " 5.90
Poor to fair yearling steers 4.50 " 5.15
Good to choice stags... 5.25 " 6.00
Poor to medium stags.. 4.50 " 5.15

Recent Canadian Patents.

The following list of recently granted Canadian patents has been submitted to us by Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Patent Barristers, Winnipeg, Man.

No. 115937, to A. Cummings and R. E. Dougall, Winnipeg, Man., for Grain Doors; No. 115941, to C. Blood, West Hope, N. Dak., for Staple Pulvers; No. 115965, to H. Ingham, Brandon, Man., for Automatic Draft Stoppers; No. 115976, to J. I. E. Nelson, Battles, Alaska, for Concentrators and Amalgamators; No. 115993, to W. O. Sheafor, Winnipeg, Man., for Dry Closets; No. 116048, to J. F. Saunders, Pincher Creek, Alta., Unloading means for Wagons; No. 116051, to J. Arcoren, Rosebud, S. D., for Vehicle Seat Locks; No. 116055, to F. P. Freeman, Dominion, Yukon, Driving Heads; No. 116099, to A. Gustafson, Langley, B.C., Wagon Brakes.

A Harbinger of Good Times.

The bright outlook for business all over the country is not a new thing to the farmer. His prospects were brightened long ago by the invention of wonderful labor-saving and time-saving implements which have enabled him to increase his yield and market his output with corresponding increase of profits, despite depressed conditions in the industrial world. People must live, and to live they must eat. Whatever else they are compelled to do without, they cannot do without food, so that whatever adds to the efficiency of the farmer in his food-producing vocation, adds to his blessings. One of the most important factors in bringing about this condition was the invention of Planet Jr. farm and garden implements. They have revolutionized the slow, laborious old gardening and farming methods and have put them in the class of the twentieth-century achievements. As an instance, No. 4 Planet Jr., which is a combination hill and drill seeder, wheel hoe, cultivator, furrower and plow, is the most complete tool a farmer or gardener can have on his place. He can do more work with it and keep things in better condition in one-sixth the time it would take without it. The No. 4 is only one of the many Planet Jr. implements—there is one for every farm and garden task, whether for hand or horse power—and all of them are sold with an iron-clad guarantee of absolute satisfaction.

S. L. Allen & Company, Box 1107N, Philadelphia, Pa., who make these implements, have issued a handsome 56-page illustrated catalogue for 1909, which they are sending out to anyone interested in better farming methods and labor-saving devices.

Protection for Stricken Messina.

Close upon the quick emergency action to relieve actual suffering following the Messina earthquake the U.S. government turned its attention to providing comfort and shelter for those bereft of home and habitation. Accordingly an order was immediately placed with the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, Philadelphia, by the U.S. Government for over two hundred thousand square feet of Genasco Ready Roofing for direct shipment to Messina by government vessel from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The order was promptly filled by this company and the roofing was despatched to complete homes for the homeless and provide shelter for the shelterless. The choice of the government in selecting Genasco Ready Roofing for the purpose is a glowing tribute to the merits of this roofing, for the Government is exacting in

its requirements and particular in its choice.

An A1 Book.

"I received the book 20th Century Practical Barn Plans, Out Buildings and Stock Sheds, and consider it A.1. and twice as good as I expected. If a person does not find a plan exactly to suit them, they can easily do so with slightly altering them, and there are lots of good ideas to work on." Francis J. Stott, Brandon, Manitoba.

Home of Purity Flour.

The Western Canada Flour Mills Company has a far-reaching system of storehouses scattered throughout the entire West, which are used both as purchasing depots and flour warehouses. Along the main and branch lines of the Western railroads there are at present over 75 of these, and this number is being constantly added to as new lines of railroad open up virgin wheat country. They have a capacity of over two and a half million bushels. As fast as the wheat is bought, and required at any of the company's mills it is shipped to Brandon, Winnipeg or Goderich, in which cities the company's mills are located.

The St. Boniface Mill is one of the show places of Winnipeg. Among millers it is famous as one of the most perfectly equipped large modern mills in the world. In extent the property covers over 12 acres. The mills, which were completed in 1906, cost over \$1,000,000. The mill proper is seven stories in height, with a floor space of 75,000 square feet; and apart from the mill there are 14 tanks with a capacity, including the workhouse, of over 500,000 bushels; an elevator that has a capacity of 45,000 bushels, and an electric power plant from which is distributed power, light and heat for the entire establishment.

One of the neatest hangers coming to our office for some time is the one just issued by The Dominion Cart-ridge Co., of Montreal. It is a work of art and worthy of a conspicuous place in the home or business office. On receipt of 20c in stamps the above firm will mail one to any address. Mention the fact that you saw this notice in The Nor'-West Farmer.

Haugh Bros. & Nellermeoe Co. Ltd. Canadian agents for the Avery line of threshers, engines and machinery, are opening a branch house at Calgary, Alta. Mr. L. J. Haug, secretary and treasurer of the company, will be the manager. There will be carried a full line of machinery and repairs.

Arrangements have also been made with W. R. Dobbin & Co., of Lethbridge, Alta., to transfer and handle repairs for southern Alberta.

The above extensions were necessary on account of the volume of trade existing for "Yellow Fellow" Avery machines in Alberta territory.

In our issue of March 20 an error appeared in the address of W. J. Lumsden, of Meadows, Man. In the advertisement the province was given as Saskatchewan, which was wrong. Parties having written Mr. Lumsden would do well to again send him a copy of their previous correspondence. This would insure against any miscarriage of the mails. His proper address will be found in his advertisement in another portion of this issue.

It is reported by cable from London, Eng., that Bovril Ltd., the largest and most widely known manufacturers of concentrated beef preparations in the world, has acquired control of large estates in the Argentine Republic. We learn on good authority that these estates are among the finest grazing grounds in the world, comprising 438,082 acres, with 100,000 head of horned cattle, and two large factories fitted with all the latest appliances for the preparation of the raw material used in the manufacture of Bovril.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Is A Remedy Without An Equal For COUGHS, COLDS, And All Affections Of The THROAT and LUNGS.

Coughs and Colds do not call for a minute recital of symptoms as they are known to everyone, but their dangers are not understood so well. All the most serious affections of the throat, the lungs and the bronchial tubes, are, in the beginning, but coughs and colds.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the admonition to all persons affected by the insidious earlier stages of throat and lung disease, as failure to take hold at once will cause many years of suffering, and in the end that terrible scourge of "Consumption."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is not Sold as a Cure for Consumption

but for affections tributary to, and that result in, that disease. It combines all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe. So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be humbugged into taking anything but "Dr. Woods." Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

SIMPLE WASH CURES ECZEMA

Why Salves Fail While a Simple Liquid Has Accomplished Thousands of Cures.

It is now thoroughly established among the best medical authorities that eczema is purely a skin disease, due to a germ, and curable only through the skin. It is not a blood disease at all; in fact, thousands of people suffer with skin disease and are perfectly healthy otherwise, and thereby prove they have no diseased blood.

Smearly salves cannot reach the germs because they do not penetrate the skin. The only way to reach the germs is by means of a penetrating liquid.

Such a liquid can be obtained by simply mixing ordinary oil of wintergreen with thymol, glycerine and other healing agents. This compound, known as D. D. D. Prescription, stops the itch instantly—and the cures all appear to be permanent. In fact, it took thousands of cures, case after case, before the best scientific authorities were convinced of the absolute merit of this remedy. D. D. D. Prescription kills the germs in the itching skin. Its effect is seen within one minute after the first application. The cure is even quicker if D. D. D. Soap is used in connection with the treatment.

For free sample bottle write to The D. D. D. Laboratory, Department L, 27 Jordan St., Toronto. For sale by all druggists.

A GIFT FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

PEACH'S TABLE DAMASK

Given away. LACE TABLE CENTRE. Sent FREE with Catalogue of CURTAINS, Muslins, Table Linens, Down Quilts, Carpets, Rugs, Furniture, Knockdown Makes for Shipping, Ladies' Costumes, Underwear, Shoes, etc., Gents' Clothing, Hosiery, Boots, etc. Direct from the Manufacturing Centre.

MARVELLOUS PARCEL Free Postage.

10 Dinner and Tea Cloths @ 6.00 Half-Parcel 1 of each @ 3.10
2 White Damask Table Cloths, 2½ yds. by 2 yds, rich pattern hemmed.
2 White Damask Table Cloths, 60 ins. long, 54 ins. wide, special make, in cotton, having the effect of Linen Damask, hemmed.
2 Half Bleached Table Cloths, hard wearing.
2 Irish Cambric Tea Cloths.
2 Handsome Tray Covers, all Irish hand-embroidered and drawn thread.
SAMPL. PEACH & SONS, The Looms, Box 663 NOTTINGHAM, England.

a dangerous kind and its removal should only be attempted by a veterinary surgeon. This should be done at once, especially if the growth shows a tendency to enlarge or spread.

Pericarditis.

A. D., Lizard Lake, Sask.—"I had an ox, 7 years old, which gradually got so weak and poor that he could not stand. I put him out of his misery and then opened him. His insides seemed to be healthy looking all through and no sign of tuberculosis whatever. The heart was of abnormal size and of a bluish color and flabby, also a quantity of water in and around the heart. It looked as if it had been water-soaked, by the color. What is the complaint? Is there, or would there have been, any cure if taken in time? What is the probable cause?"

Answer.—This is a case of heart disease, but the cause is not discernible, possibly rheumatism. Treatment might have saved the ox if begun a good while ago, but it would have required an expert to tell what was the matter at that time.

Retention Of Urine.

Subscriber, Alta.—"We have a steer, rising four years, which is unable to pass water, he bloated up, and will only eat moistened chop. We have given salts as directed by a veterinarian, also saltpetre with no results. Would like your advice."

Answer.—This looks like a serious case and it may be dead before this reaches you, as the retained urine will poison the animal in a very few days. Hot applications should be put on the loins and two or three ounces of sweet spirits of nitre given and repeated in two hours, if necessary. If this treatment fails, the cause of retention is likely to be a stone in the bladder or plugging up the passage from it. In this case nothing but a surgical operation could save the animal.

Spinal Meningitis.

G. H., Carnduff, Sask.—"A mare lay down and was unable to get up in the morning, was apparently weak on her legs. About noon she got on her feet but when I went to move her she staggered forward and fell on her side. She was looking all right till near noon next day when she took to stretching her neck out and then she would tremble all over and fall on her side, and draw herself up in a sort of fit. She did this twice and ever since those fits she seems to be unable to go where she should, some times wandering around the yard looking for the stable door which she passes by. She would eat and drink all right all the time she was on her feet."

Answer.—It is difficult to say whether the mare will get over this attack or not. Give her one drachm of iodide of potassium and half a drachm of fluid extract of digitalis twice a day.

Colic.

"Stable Novice," Oxbow, Sask.—"During the past three or four years I have lost several horses by what appears to be colic. The animals would suddenly begin looking back at their sides, then lie down and turn on their backs, remain kicking in that position a short time, afterwards getting on their feet repeating the same motions. This would continue for about three or four hours. After this, the struggling would not be so violent but evidently pain continued. In some cases the horse died in about twelve hours, in other cases death would take place in thirty hours. In each case a veterinarian was called at the commencement of the trouble but all treatment failed. Some of these animals died in winter time, apparently in the best of health and condition. Others in the summer time took sick at the plow."

Answer.—These horses apparently died from colic followed by inflammation, and the treatment of such cases is best left in the hands of the most skilful veterinarian available. Prevention is much more important and although colic cannot always be prevented, yet there are many known causes which can be guarded against. These are—irregularities

in feeding and watering, overfeeding, feeding when hot, indigestible feed or feed to which the horse is not accustomed, etc.

A Run Down Horse.

Old Subscriber, Lethbridge.—"What is a good tonic for a run down horse? This horse seems soft, and sweats very easily. His muscles seem very soft and flabby, and he tires very easily. In his sheath there is a lot of black lumpy stuff (his sheath seems to be full of this). Would the presence of this stuff in his sheath have anything to do with this horse's condition? He is a valuable work horse, and I would like to harden and fatten him up. What is the best thing to do for him? 2. What is the best way to heal up a barbed wire cut? This horse has a very bad cut a little below the shoulder point. It has cut part of the muscle, and is a nasty, deep cut."

Answer.—1. Wash out his sheath and remove all the black waxy stuff that you have noticed. At the same time examine the end of his penis, and if there is a collection of waxy matter in the end of it, remove it. Feed him well and give a dose of the following in each feed: gentian half a pound, ginger, fenugreek, saltpetre and sulphate of iron, one ounce of each. Mix, dose one tablespoonful 2. Wash the wound once a day with carbolic and water, one part to thirty, and afterwards dust a little iodoform over it.

Toothache, Etc.

Subscriber, Sask.—"Last spring I had a mare, eight years old, in good condition and in foal. I worked her during seeding. One night after a day's discharging she seemed a little played out and when I unhitched I could scarcely get the bit out of her mouth. When I fed her hay and oats she tried to eat, but could only move her lips; she seemed jaw locked. She occasionally lay down at full length. We bathed her jaws with hot water and she was all right next morning. 2. I had a heifer, calved a few days ago, but the after-birth has not come yet. Perhaps she calved a few days too soon as the calf is only small. I have had one or two before that have held the after-birth for several days. What is the cause, also remedy?"

Answer.—1. Toothache was the probable cause of the mare's trouble. 2. Retention of the after-birth is frequent when the calf comes a few days too soon, but there is no means of preventing it. When it occurs, a dose of Epsom salts should be given, and if this does not bring it away by the third day, it should be taken away by hand. This is a disagreeable task, but does not call for more skill than the farmer can easily acquire. Roll up the sleeve to the shoulder, lubricate the arm with vaseline or lard and pass it gently into the womb. With the other hand pull gently on the part that is hanging out; this will guide the hand inside to the places where it is attached to the womb. These are separate points called cotyledons and are found all over the inside of the womb to the number of over a hundred. Each cotyledon is something like a mushroom springing from the surface of the womb and on its top the afterbirth is firmly attached. Here is where the separation is to be made, peeling one from the other by the fingers. No violence should be used or you may break off the stem of the cotyledon and bleeding would result. The practice of tying a weight to the after-birth and letting it hang until it drops off is not safe and sometimes leads to bad results. The same may be said of leaving things alone; this generally results in the cow becoming partially blood-poisoned by the putrefying contents of the womb and falling into a state of ill health.

Sore Shoulder.

J. R. G., Oberon, Man.—"I have a horse that gets a sore on his shoulder after I work him a week, and it stays right there as long as he is worked. I have tried sugar of lead and sulphate of zinc but to no use."

Answer.—Make a lotion as follows: tannic acid two ounces, lysol two

drachms, glycerine four ounces, soft water one pint. Apply this to the tender part twice a day and begin before it gets sore. See that the collar is a good fit.

Blood In The Milk.

A. P. A., Subscriber.—"We have a good cow which gives bloody milk occasionally but seems healthy in every other way. What is the cause and cure?"

Answer.—The blood comes from a small ruptured blood vessel and does not render the milk unfit for use as long as only a small quantity is present. Milk the cow three times a day instead of twice and give her half an ounce of fluid extract of hydrastis in her feed twice a day.

Farrow Cow.

B. E. R., Burbank, California.—"We have a Jersey cow that calved 18 months ago and has been served regularly since but fails to get in calf. She gives less than three pints of milk a day and is fed on grass, clover and bran. Is she barren, and if so, will the yeast treatment avail and how should we apply it?"

Answer.—This cow should be induced to breed again. Dry her up and feed some chopped oats twice a day until she comes in season regularly. Then try the yeast treatment as follows—Dissolve a yeast cake in a cup of warm water and set away in a warm place over night about three days before she is expected in season. Next day inject the yeast and water into the vagina with a syringe and let it stay there. Have her served at the latter part of heat.

Ventral Hernia.

W. B. C., Mullingar, Sask.—"I have a mare in foal that is ruptured on the left side. The rupture is as big as a two gallon pail. She also has a thoroughpin on each hind leg and seems to be paralyzed in her hind parts for a few minutes after lying a long time. Would this be caused from the thoroughpins? Do you think the rupture will hurt her at foaling time? She weighs 1400 lbs. and is in excellent health and condition."

Answer.—This mare should have the abdomen supported by a broad canvas bandage around the body, and worn constantly until after she foals. There is danger of the edges of the rupture giving way under the increasing weight of the womb, and eventration taking place. The paralysis is not caused by the thoroughpins, but is the result of her pregnancy and the weakness induced by the rupture.

Condition Powder.

Subscriber, Lloydminster, Sask.—"I have the following recipe by me, from a great stable in the Old Country, as a condition powder. Kindly let me know what you think of same and also what quantity should be given. Recipe: 1 lb sulphur, 1/2 lb nitre, 1/2 lb aniseed, 1/2 lb gentian, 1/4 lb black Antimony, 1/4 lb powdered resin."

Answer.—The recipe given should act chiefly on the kidneys and hence might do harm, if given in too large a dose or continued for too long a time. A level tablespoonful would be a full dose for an adult horse and could be given twice a day.

Thin and Weak.

Subscriber, Macklin, Sask.—"I bought a horse, 11 years old, about six weeks ago, and since that time he has kept losing flesh, although he eats well. The last two weeks I've been feeding him oats, but they haven't improved him any. His hind legs swell to twice their natural size, especially round the hock joint. I take him six miles for wood every other day and when about two miles from home on the way back, I can hardly get him along. He seems too weak. I think he has been used to having upland hay and I'm feeding him slough hay. Has that anything to do with his condition?"

Answer.—This horse is likely to prove a bad bargain for you as he will not get strong in time for spring work un-

less he makes a remarkable improvement. Feed him only the best hay and about two or three gallons of oats a day, with a bran mash every second day. Take four ounces powdered nitre, two of copperas, and three of nuxvomica. Mix together and give a heaping teaspoonful in each feed. He should get daily exercise but no hard work.

Scum on the Eye.

P. H. R., Thunder Creek, Sask.—"I have a mare which had a piece of chaff in her eye for about a week, but which we got out at last, but now there is a white scum forming on the edge of the dark part of the eyeball. What will remove this scum? 2. We also have a horse whose fetlock joints on hind legs are knuckled. What is the best method of overcoming this?"

Answer.—1. A little calomel blown into the surface of the eye will generally remove the scum. Repeat twice daily until better. 2. Careful levelling of the feet and good shoeing are the best remedies.

Demurrage In Oklahoma.

To those who have asked for a reciprocal demurrage law governing our railway companies the new demurrage order passed by the Oklahoma State Corporation Commission will be of interest. By studying what is being done elsewhere, we may receive a few suggestions as to what we should aim at among ourselves—at the very least, it is interesting to watch progress elsewhere.

We therefore reproduce from a leading paper of the southwestern States the following despatch from Guthrie, Oklahoma. Special reference is made to cotton, but one may take it that the regulations have reference to grain shipments as well, because Oklahoma is more of a grain state than cotton state. There are portions of the regulations that may be a little hard to grasp, but our readers will be able to gather the general drift. The despatch follows:

"Under the Corporation Commission's new demurrage order forty-eight hours of free time is allowed on all carload lots, with twenty-four hours extra where switching is necessary or the shipment is to be reconsigned. For cotton shipments at interior compresses or where either part to the shipment resides more than five miles from the track, or where carload shipments exceed 66,000 pounds, seventy-two hours' free time is permitted. Sundays and legal holidays are not to be counted in figuring demurrage. After free time has expired the charge shall be \$1 for every twenty-four hours or fraction thereof.

"If delivery tracks are congested, the order requires delivery to be made at the nearest point accessible, and carloads to be placed upon car load tracks or private tracks within twenty-four hours after arrival, if the consignee orders. The demurrage charge upon all shipments of less than car loads shall be 5c per ton for every twenty-four hours or fraction thereof after the expiration of forty-eight hours' of free time. Ten cents is the minimum that may be charged on any storage. If the consignee lives more than five miles from the railroad station, ten days additional time is allowed on all shipments of less than car loads. The new order pays some attention to the furnishing of cars, requiring that railroad companies shall do so to all patrons without discrimination. Written application is required to the agent, accompanied by a deposit of \$10 for each car. When application covers two cars they must be furnished within forty-eight hours, up to five cars within seventy-two hours, to eight cars 120 hours, and nine or more cars within 144 hours. Cars must be loaded within forty-eight hours, bad weather or bad condition of the cars excepted, and if not loaded within that time \$5 of the shipper's deposit is forfeited to the railroad company, and then at the rate of \$1 per day until the deposit is consumed. When a considerable shortage in cars exists the railroad company must report such condition to the State Corporation Commission. Railroads are required to move freight within twenty-four hours after signing the bill of lading.

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Getting dinner—or any meal—takes only half as long when you have this Cabinet in your kitchen. Everything is so handy that cookery is a pleasure instead of drudgery. There's far less mess to clean up afterwards—it's so easy to keep the kitchen tidy—and the cook saves so many steps. Compact, sensible, and work-saving.

Let Me Send You One On Trial

You can pay for the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet a little at a time,—stretch the payments over many months—so it buys itself while you use it. After it has been a week in your kitchen you will wonder how you ever got on without it.

This Cabinet actually is, and I GUARANTEE it to be, better, more compact and more labor-saving in design than any other made. It costs less. It is more complete, more convenient, built better—a great deal better.

The wood-work is the finest selected Canadian chestnut, beautifully finished in rich, lustrous golden-brown.

The bake boards, drawers, flour-bin, are snow-white basswood—the shelves, hard, clean maple—knobs, handles, catches, heavy red copper—every part the best material money can buy.

Take it on trial.
Pay for it a
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Nothing like
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Saves Room And Time

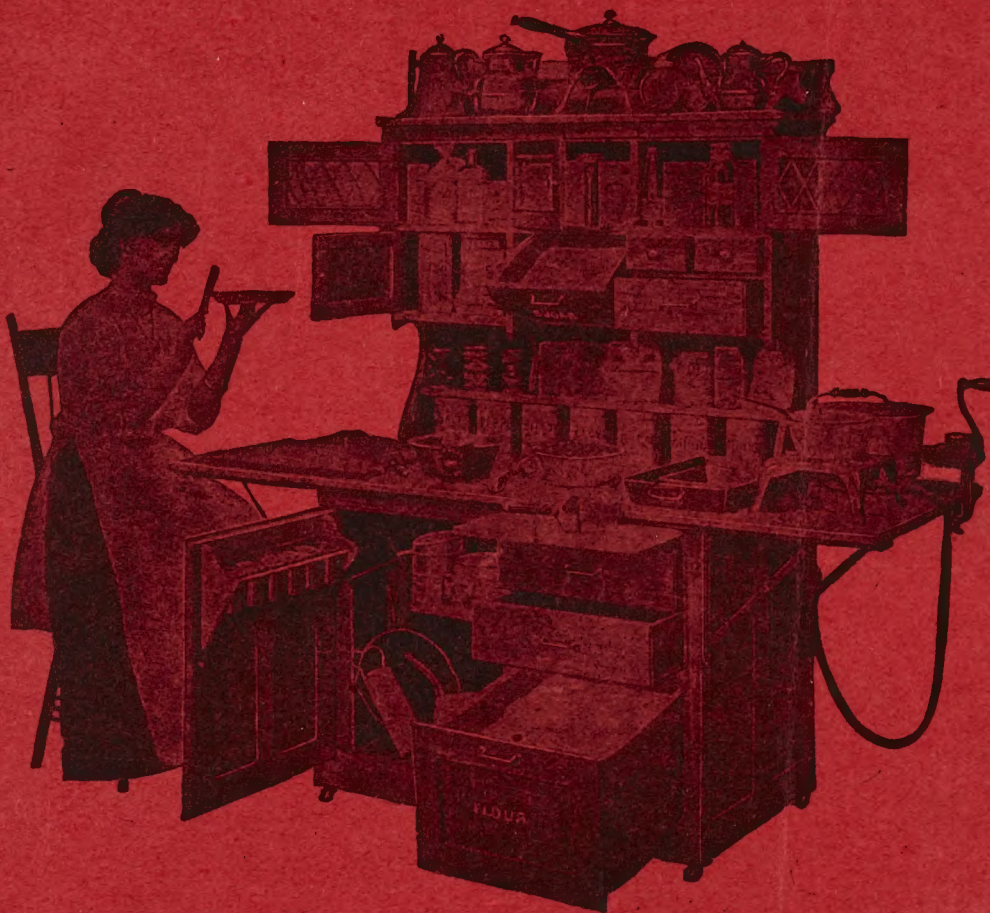
Take and try it in your kitchen,—see the work it does away with, the time it saves, the bother it puts an end to,—see how sensibly planned, how excellently built, how well worth its small cost it actually is. Indeed you will be well satisfied if you buy a Chatham Kitchen Cabinet. It is a most practical convenience.

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The drop-leaves (they'll hold a heavy man's weight) just double the table-top's area. Nothing is in the way,—nothing opens on the table's level.

The whole top is polished metal,—sanitary, clean, waterproof. All the fronts of drawers, doors and bins overlap,—that makes them dust-proof, fly-proof, CLEAN. All the inside parts are finished satin-smooth,—not a crevice nor a seam to harbor dirt or insects.

The flour-bin (that compartment lowest down) holds 75 pounds, has a curved solid-metal bottom, and glides in and out at a touch, on double roller ball-bearings. Every drawer shuts TIGHT, but never can stick. Every bin slides in and out EASILY. The whole Cabinet is mouse-proof.



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Saves endless bother and clutter

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It couldn't be made more complete. Large enclosed closets for heavy utensils; plenty of shelves; shelf rack; two big drawers;—17½ inches wide, 5 inches deep; three small drawers; three cupboards; two big bins—self-moving; the whole thing 6 feet high, and mounted on double-acting rotary castors—easy to move around. Top is made of extra-heavy, polished zinc that will wear for years and be easy to keep clean all the while. Six aluminized canisters supplied free with Cabinet.



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